THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

August 16, 1947

JAP TRADE OPPOSED

AN EDITORIAL

The Poor Citizen Always Pays

Andrew Chow

Hirohito---War Criminal?

David Conde

Plight Of Overseas Chinese

K. C. Lin

WEDEMEYER'S ODYSSEY

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 106 PRICE CNC$5,000 NUMBER 11

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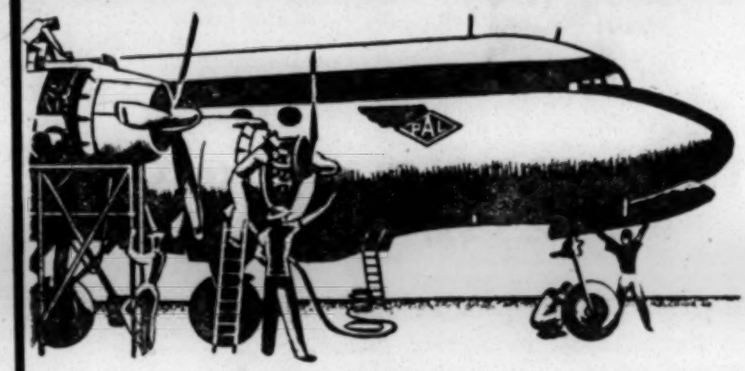

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

To SCAP

To The Editor:

It is learned from your *Review* of June 28, that the "Growth Of Chinese Reds' Influence In Japan Worries U.S. Officials." I have some very effective measures to relieve their worries. May I submit them to SCAP through your valuable magazine. They are as follows:

(1). Translation, publication, and distribution free of the following:
   a) Herr A. Hitler's "Mein Kampf."
   b) San Min Chu I, official version of Nanking regime.
   c) "China's Destiny" by Chiang Kai-shek, with introduction and comments by Mr. Jaffe, Roy Publishers, New York.
   d) Writings and speeches of Wang Ching-wei, Chen Kung-po, Chow Fu-hai, Chen Li-fu, Chen Kuo-fu, Pan Kung-chen, Ho Ying-chin, Chen Cheng, Pai Chung-hsi, Chiang Kai-shek and other KMT anti-red party, civil, and military leaders.
   e) Writings and speeches of Mussolini, Franco, Nazi leaders, and international Fascist leaders.

(2). Nationwide ruthless persecution of Japanese students, teachers, professors, writers, artists, scientists, social workers, labor leaders, progressive members of army, navy and air force, and other non-Fascist minded persons—men and women, with the same methods used by German Nazis, Italian Fascists, and KMT white terrorists.

(3). Support and protect the country's landlords, industrialists, big business, militarists, and all conservatives and pro-Fascist minded people in general.

(4). Revival and tightening of thought control by the police and SS agents and militarists.

(5). Encouragement of Nazi and Fascist organizations with large U.S. dollar rewards and subsidies.

If the SCAP in Japan thinks that I have done them a good turn by the above valuable proposals, I must ask them to give me a reward in U.S. dollars which is to be kept by you as my donation for free subscriptions to the *Review* for those who are unable to pay for the magazine.

Thanking you for your kind attention and valuable space,

W. H. ROBERTSON.

Shanghai,
August 8, 1947.

Cease-Fire

To The Editor:

Being a regular reader and an admirer of Mr. C. Y. W. Meng's remarkable articles published in the *Review* I have been deeply impressed by his "A Common Man's Peace Formula" in your June 14th issue, which I read with great interest.

It seems to me, however, that the author has overlooked the fact that the demand of the majority of our common men in the present national crisis is nothing but *unconditional* cease-fire by both sides. Consequently, I venture to suggest that

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the immediate *unconditional* cease-fire of both sides should be the very first item of the common man's "Peace Formula." I dare say this item is the rudimentary and most important one without which all the other items of the "Peace Formula" are but empty words. The reason is simple.

I hope and believe that my humble suggestion will meet with the favorable consideration of Mr. Meng, who, I know, is a man who really loves his country, his people and his age.

M. Y. CHANG.

Changsha, Hunan,
August 11, 1947.

Admirals At Ease

To The Editor:

The former minister of the Chinese navy, Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, returned to his native place Lu-Loy, a village near Foochow, after his retirement from office. He passes a quiet and happy life and mingles little with society. Every day he teaches English in a primary school. He is at his ease because he is now off duty.

Another admiral, Sah Chen-ping has also retired and lives in a residence behind the Sword Pond in Foochow city. Every morning he practises penmanship and plays games with his friends, appearing sound and robust.

After World War II, the navy in China waxed important. Especially as China has such a long coast line along nine provinces. But she is now exceedingly short of naval talent and genius. I don't know why the two admirals mentioned above take their recreation as this is not the time. Recently, our Central Government decided to establish a naval training school. All of our Chinese zealously desire that the two veterans come out to impart to the rising generation their knowledge of naval matters.

HWANG KWANG YU.

Nantai, Foochow, Fukien,
August 2, 1947.

Mass Education

To The Editor:

Everyone realizes that the Chinese written language is the most difficult to learn, and that it takes many years before a novice can become proficient. It will take 10 to 20 years to become a literary adept. The reasons are quite apparent.

First of all, as a language of markings and signs to assist memory, it has developed to such an extent and become so complex that the masses have become quite out of touch with it, and it remains to be a treasure shared only by the exclusive few, the initiated.

In dynastic days, there were two means to keep the masses fettered, one was ignorance and superstition, the other the binding of womens' feet. Kingcraft, like priestcraft, is a cunning thing and despotic. It is not a virtue but a vice. Throughout Chinese history, there were only two emperors, Yen and Shun, who were willing to transfer the dragon throne to a virtuous and talented successor; the rest of the emperors always endeavored to maintain their lines of succession.

Everyone knows that the mass of the Chinese people is intelligent and industrious, and often wonders why China, possessing, not a country, but a continent, with a population one-fifth of the world, should be so backward, and its living standard so low.

The reasons are not far to seek. One is dynastic kingcraft, the other is the written language.

In order that China may be progressive, we must release the energy of the mass to utilize its manpower. We should use up every inch of this vast territory for production. We should not waste time. Time passes quickly and most of the

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Chinese people's time is wasted. We should release its energy; we should keep pace with the speeding world. We should have a language which is easily written. A school boy in Europe and America learns English, French, Latin and Greek, besides geography, arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, physics, chemistry and history in a few years, and knows something about them, while a Chinese boy finds it hard to doodle about the calligraphy and memorize the conglomeration of strokes in a Chinese character, though the same Chinese boy learns exactly what the Western boy learns almost at the same time.

Suppose we were to start with our colloquial language spelled, the mass would have only to learn the alphabet and the spelling of the words, and it would not take more than three months for one person to communicate with another.

The Annamese by romanization of the spoken language, have succeeded in learning to write in two to four months (see *Review*, June 21, page 75). Why can't we? They are going ahead with a vengeance, and so shall we.

CHI YU.

Shanghai,
July 29, 1947.

Marshall Plan

To The Editor:

Recently, some naive voices have been raised asking that the "Marshall Plan" be adopted in Asia, based, obviously, on a lack of understanding of what the "Marshall Plan" really is.

According to facts revealed, the two essential elements of the "Marshall Plan" are: (1) The creation of a powerful Germany, (Europe's strongest industrial nation) to serve as a barrier against Russia, and (2) The elimination of all Communists from "democratic" governments.

The "Marshall Plan" itself must be seen as a part of the "Truman Doctrine" for containing Communism, which is actually the "Hoover Doctrine" as advocated by Herbert Hoover in his book, The Problems of Lasting Peace, written four years ago. (This explains the "bipartisan" support of such staunch Hoover-Republicans as Vandenberg, for the "Truman-Hoover Doctrine.")

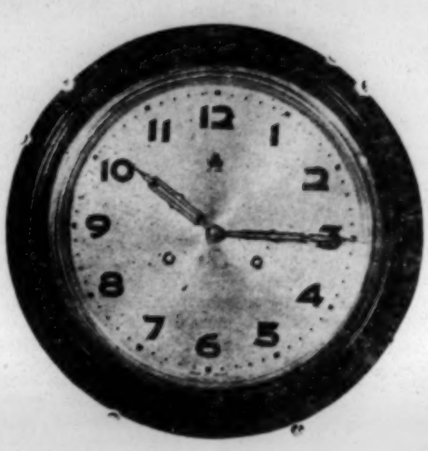
The "Marshall Plan" for Asia is already in effect. Japan, the strongest industrial power in Asia, is being supported as a barrier against Russia, and following the "Marshall Mission," Communists were out of the Chinese Government.

It will be recalled that in May, 1946, Herbert Hoover visited General MacArthur in Japan and immediately following this, SCAP's policies became openly anti-Russian in the Allied Council meetings, and about this same time policy towards Japan changed from "demilitarization" to "maintenance of Japan's economy." It was then, also, that George F. Atcheson Jr. and General MacArthur made strong anti-Communist statements which succeeded in rallying Japanese rightists to take up their old anti-Communist struggle.

In view of the foregoing, it would seem that the purpose of the Wedemeyer Mission is but to find a formula for proclaiming the Hoover policy orientation which has already taken place. The United States has all the "facts" it needs, yet "new" discoveries must be made to save Marshall's face.

Of the three alternatives before Wedemeyer, it is certain that the United States will not withdraw completely from China, nor will it send fighting soldiers here to win the Civil War. Therefore, some loans will be thrown China to keep it fighting, (and starving), but China itself will be thrown into the maw of resurgent Japan.

France just received another loan while



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she is being fed to a revitalized Germany. (Yet, the situation in Europe is not quite as black as in Asia, as France *does* control the Ruhr and Russia *does* control Eastern Germany.) In Japan, the "most successful Occupation in history" is an all-American affair.

The world does not yet understand that the old Roosevelt policy of the "Good Neighbor" has been replaced with the older Hoover policy of dollar imperialism.

CHANGING SAM.

Shanghai,
August 6, 1947.

Movies

To The Editor:

Citizens of the capital of China are definitely not movie-minded measured by the number of cinema houses in Nanking. The city, with a population of over a million, has only four big movie houses: The Capitol, New Capitol, Ta Hwa and Kuo Ming, each with little more than 1,500 seats. Three minor cinema houses with several hundred seats each cater only for lower class patrons.

Sales of the cinemas depend on the time of day and the season no less than the popularity of the picture shown. All cinemas become house-packed during their third show because it is cool then in the evening and the government employees have their free time. None of the theaters is air-conditioned. The record attendance to a picture was made by one mediocre picture shown during the Chinese New Year Festival.

The average patron prefers Chinese pictures to American pictures, the language difficulty being one reason. All cinemas would show Chinese pictures exclusively but for the fact that not enough Chinese pictures are produced. At present, a little more than half of the pictures shown in Nanking are made in Hollywood. Once in a while, a Russian picture is shown.

Patrons in Nanking certainly have no taste for literary pictures. "A Song To Remember" was shown for seven days only while "Recapture of Burma" ran for 24 days. On June 8, a total of 4,653 persons went to the Ta Hwa to see the fighting depicted in the movie about Burma. The manager of the theater said this is almost double the number of patrons of an average day.

Another reason for the scarcity of cinemas in the city is because of the controlled price. A cinema is no longer a profit-making business, even when all houses are packed. The system works something like this: the gross income of the theater is to be divided into three parts: one third to the picture company, one third as taxes of various sorts, the last third, minus all operating expenses, to the theater as net income, which often is not enough even to cover the cost of depreciation of the theater. People who look for any new movie theater in the city will have to wait for better times.

CHIEN CHUN-WEI.

Nanking,
July 20, 1947.

Munich Again?

To The Editor:

Not long ago Vice-President Sun Fo disclosed to the *United Press* that the Kuomintang may consider changing its national policy if England and America do not give what is expected of them. Now President Chiang Kai-shek has told visiting American journalists "that unfriendly criticism by certain American correspondents in China was hurting the honor and self respect of the Chinese people."

Is the mission of Lieut. General A. C. Wedemeyer intended to appease such discontent on the part of the Kuomintang's ruling faction?

History seems to be repeating itself if the names of Hoare, Simon and Chamberlain are recalled to compare with those of Truman, Marshall and Vandenberg. Their anti-Comintern sentiments made them so blind that whoever claimed to be against the Bolsheviks had their unqualified support to the detriment of their best friends. Yet the totalitarian leaders would never listen to their demands.

Do you, dear editor, remember that Adolf Hitler once announced that if Winston Churchill, Duff Cooper and Anthony Eden were to be given power, Germany would consider herself endangered. And Neville Chamberlain humbly bowed to such wishes. The poor old Tory sent Lord Halifax and then he, himself, flew to Munich, presenting what the Fuehrer considered a potential ally of the democracies —Czechoslovakia. Hitler was able to fool the Tories until he effected a rapprochement with Josef Stalin.

History will never forget or forgive that England, under Hoare, Simon and Chamberlain was in the main responsible for the disastrous World War II.

Rulers of the United States are apparently following the steps of the Chamberlain cabinet. They are now appeasing China's totalitarian regime which in turn persecutes America's potential allies—China's liberals—who are either in concentration camps or taking refuge abroad.

May your paper convey this little interpretation of history to General Wedemeyer or your Government and the Wall Street magnates.

SAMUEL KEAT.

Macao,
July 29, 1947.

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To The Editor:

As a Chinese citizen I am deeply grieved to have nowhere to express my opinions but in a foreign language magazine. Today the pao chia came with a coupon requesting a contribution of CNC$10,000 for encouraging the armies in their heavy task of crushing the Communists and rebuilding China. I have never thought the Civil War, which means the ruin of the country and the people, is right, so I haven't the least intention to encourage the armies who fight the Civil War. But I am compelled to pay CNC$10,000.

I cannot help hating the pao chia member who distributes the coupons which I cannot refuse, according to a government order in the newspapers. But maybe he, too, is compelled to do this and has even the same baleful feeling as I, but dares not utter. Then he is in an even more bitter position that I. May God bless him!

S. L. KOO.

Shanghai,
August 4, 1947.

What To Do?

To The Editor:

The times are indeed too hard and cruel. To a common Chinese, even dreams are bitter now. We dreamed of peace, of prosperity and of a safe and happy post-war life. But all these hopes have vanished like a broken bubble. So many youths die in the field every day, and their number is increasing. There are so many unnecessary paupers appearing on the streets. There is so much inestimable wealth wasted on the cursed Civil War every minute. All these things weave a most grievous picture to the Chinese people. What should they do?

In the past months in Hangchow, the paradise city of China, we have seen fierce rice riots staged by raging people. We have seen students' parades and demonstrations crying for peace and democracy, crying against hunger and suffering. The Chinese people are now almost suffocated to death under the black hands of the fascist and despotic regime. Lack of ability, inefficiency, corruption, intrigues and conflicts between groups and cliques are rampant among officials of the present government. Whoever complains or voices a little "anti" will fall into the hands of these barbarous demons. It is indeed the Chinese people's tragedy! What should they do?

And now comes General Wedemeyer. It was said he came to China on a fact-finding mission and the result of this mission's investigation will affect U.S. policy towards China. But what is the use if he does not really see the Chinese people's anguish and hear the cries from their painful hearts, but only engages in conversation with those bureaucrats. It is the last chance for the U.S. to gain the Chinese people's lasting friendship. If the General can't collect these facts to take back to Washington, he may fail as General Marshall failed and Uncle Sam will have lost his staunch friend in the East forever!

EVER HIGH YANG.

Hangchow,
August 3, 1947.

CNRRA Mystery

To The Editor:

The official explanation made public by the CNRRA Sales Office on August 2, regarding the alleged irregularity in the sale of 7,500 UNRRA electric fans at a price CNC$100,000 to CNC$800,000 below the market price, causing a net loss of CNC$-3,000,000 to CNC$6,000,000 to relief purposes, has the effect of arousing even greater suspicion on the part of the public. These fans are light, easy to carry and install, and would be very useful for hospitals and schools in summer.

Without careful deliberation CNRRA authorities lightly turned them over to their Sales Office for free sale. From the very beginning, it has been rumored that officials in charge of the sales had a share in the large purchases made by dealers in touch with the Sales Office, thus getting around the ruling that CNRRA employees are not allowed to buy CNRRA goods. However, the hot season had a late start this year; also, the public was not familiar at first with the type of fans running on A. C. or D.C. of 115 volts, so the sales proceeded rather slowly at the beginning. Through the intermediary of officials of the Sales Office, other employees of CNRRA and their friends were able to buy from the dealer one or two fans at the official price. It was demonstrated through usage that these fans could be run on the 220 volt current without a transformer, and the demand became greater, especially among the middle class people who wanted just one or two fans, and who were also foolish enough to go to the trouble of making personal enquiries, filing applications and registering as directed by officials of the Sales Office, and waiting outside the office. The increased demand caused the black market price to mount, and all of a sudden, the fans were said to have been sold out. The small buyers had applied and waited in vain. Futhermore, the Sales Office made known that instead of 10,000 fans available, as previously announced, there were now actually only 7,500 fans when a more careful stocking-taking was made. Thus, the Sales Office itself led the inquiring public to be suspicious.

In the United States, when there is public suspicion of corruption in a

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government office, Congress is pretty certain to probe into the matter and make public its findings. President Truman made a name for himself as an investigator during the war when he was a Senator. The background of UNRRA is familiar to most readers. The taxpayers of those United Nations not invaded by the enemy, tightened their belts in 1945 and 1946, for two consecutive years, to contribute one percent of their national income to UNRRA, so as to help in a substantial way the peoples of the countries invaded by the enemy. UNRRA assigned US$515,000,000 to China.

CNRRA is the Chinese Government agency created to receive, distribute and administer this aid for the benefit of the Chinese people. The UNRRA Mission to China is here to supervise the distribution and administration of this aid, but due to a stipulation in the Basic Agreement (Art. 5b) between UNRRA and the Chinese Government, UNRRA officials coming to China must be approved by the Government. In other words, UNRRA officials could only keep their highly paid jobs with the approval of CNRRA authorities. Under such circumstances, UNRRA officials could not carry out any effective supervision. In fact, UNRRA and CNRRA often worked hand in hand for mutual protection. UNRRA has often been used as a shield against the Chinese Government by CNRRA authorities. The taxpayers of the United Nations and the Chinese people are the only victims! They have a right to demand a thorough investigation and the full publication of the facts by their representatives in CCFE and the PPC, with the aid of chartered accountants who would look into the books of CNRRA dealers.

They have a right to know the truth about this and many other scandalous cases such as, to cite only two concrete examples, the removal of two expensive UNRRA Frigidaires for hospital use to 570 Route Frelupte, the private residence of the deputy director-general of CNRRA; and the exchange of UNRRA cotton for commercial yarn at the ratio of 760:400 instead of the market ratio of 670:400, causing a net loss of 13.4 percent of UNRRA cotton donated to the Chinese people. The latest contract signed was for 76,000 bales, representing a loss of 10,184 bales for public relief, and that much to private purses. The cotton program totals US$87,000,000. It is a pity that the Chinese public should allow unscrupulous officials to administer foreign aid and to stand in the way of cosmopolitan donors and the Chinese people whom they want to help. If these complaints are not removed they are sure to injure the good name of the Chinese Government abroad and prejudice China's case for U.S. aid!

C. T. C.

Shanghai,
August 4, 1947.

"Reconstruction"

To The Editor:

The Chapei Electricity and Waterworks Co., Ltd. is one of the biggest public utilities in Shanghai. During the war the works suffered considerable damage, loss of overhead and underground lines and transformers, also important parts were taken away to unknown destinations. This, naturally, has hampered the recovery of C. E. & W. as most of the parts have to be ordered from overseas, which is costly and also takes a considerable length of time.

I have just graduated from a national university and I wish to become a student engineer in a power company such as C. E. & W. and study under well-qualified engineers. Fortunately, last month I was permitted to take the entrance examination which was held in a middle

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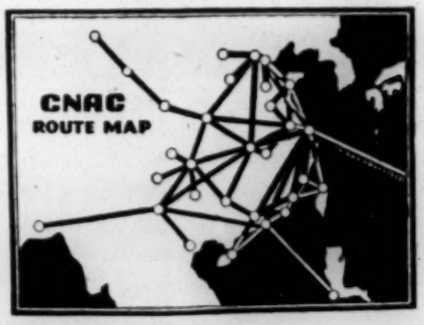

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school near C. E. & W. The examination lasted only one day which called for a lot of hard work from us.

The examination covered Chinese, English, sketching, physical and engineering problems both mechanical and electrical. The engineering examinations included problems of great importance that all of our graduates should have known and done well. The sketch test was to draw a piece of machine part without the aid of a measuring rule or any kind of drawing instruments, merely a hand sketch.

The English and Chinese examination consisted of translations of 400 words each. The oral examination was held in a large hall presided over by the chief engineer of C. E. & W., a gentleman over 50 years of age and a very famous Chinese engineer. He has had over 30 years service in the power engineering field, I hear. In a very kind yet strict way, he asked us individually very practical and broad technical questions. He spoke and we answered in English except when we failed to understand a question and then he would change to Chinese. If one of us could not answer a question he would pass on to a second or third student, and if he found that none of us were able to answer he would explain it himself.

The atmosphere in the hall was not at all like that in the usual examination room, but rather that of a schoolroom. We were happy and had great respect for our teacher who was gracious but strict and took great pains to explain to us the details with which we were not familiar. C. E. & W. is rendering remarkable service not only to the nation, but to every ambitious student.

Next day we were taken on an inspection tour of the power station, waterworks and a substation where we were welcomed and taken around by a superintendent or engineers, who instructed us on various technical matters. We felt we had learned a great deal that day.

I think that all the power companies in China should follow the example of C. E. & W. in training the young generation. I appeal to C. E. & W. to continue with their excellent entrance examinations and open the door to all who are anxious to take advantage of this opportunity to take part in our national reconstruction and development.

W. C. L.

Hangchow,
August 6, 1947.

No Law, No Justice

To The Editor:

My full sympathy goes to Donald Chao after reading his letter in the August 2 issue of your esteemed *Review*. I don't blame him for complaining of his lot, but he must know that most middle class people are in the same boat, not knowing where or to whom to express their discontented feelings.

It is most unfortunate that we were born Chinese and live in China where there is no law, no justice and no place or person to whom we can appeal for mercy. Everyone must look after himself in order to survive. Honesty simply does not pay and patriotism may mean death in China. Men in power are everything, while we common folk are practically nothing. The big shots rob, trample the law under their feet, squeeze, profit, and commit a thousand and one criminal acts yet they are not brought up in the dock to be punished.

How many big shots are violators of law and how many have been punished? Perhaps none except "small potatoes." As a Chinese, Chao should congratulate himself for not having lost his life in vain at the hands of big shots.

Under present economic, political and social conditions, China can never become a strong country unless and until the people's minds are regenerated and rejuvenated. A handful of individuals, no matter how honest and able they may be, cannot do much for a country as large as China. Whenever I suffer at the hands of our Government's misbehavior, I take it as a matter of course because I am a Chinese, born on Chinese soil. I must try to serve my country according to the best of my ability. One of the chief obstacles to our progress is that we Chinese seldom rectify our blunders and our faults and have a habit of blaming others when things go wrong. Eight years of disastrous war have not changed China a bit. For generations people have been born, and have died without trying to make China a better country.

We copy the artificial things from Western countries, or things of little practical value and carry on with our own customs and bad habits without any radical changes being made. During the past year, millions of people in the interior have suffered from hunger and cold due to famine and Civil War, while the idle rich, politicians, bureaucrats, profiteers, black-hearted hoarders etc., in large cities such as Shanghai, are enjoying their "more-than-their-stomach-can-hold" feasts, unconscious of their fellow brethren who would be grateful for a crumb from their table.

The only hope for the vanishing China is to place her under the leadership of America and accept her political, social and economic reconstruction programs. We all know that America has no territorial ambition in China and we should not harbor any suspicions of ulterior motives. We should employ American experts in our Government, in railways, in finance, in industry and in agriculture and let them have a free hand to work on

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national rehabilitation. Only then shall we have a strong China where each individual can enjoy prosperity, justice and democracy in its real sense.

LEE YEE-YUEN.

Shanghai,
August 7, 1947.

Proof

To The Editor:

It is up to the Chinese liberals and intellectuals to rescue the Chinese people before it is too late. What we know and should do has been repeated too often in the independent papers and it is not necessary to repeat this. Ninety-nine percent of the Chinese people are against the Civil War. As the key to peace or war seems to be in the hands of the Wedemeyer Mission to China, I, daring to represent the 400,000,000 people of this country, ask you earnestly to send this truest message to the general by means of the article, A Chinese View of the Wedemeyer Mission to China, by C. Y. W. Meng, in the July 26 issue of the *Review*. Should additional proof be necessary, the general is earnestly requested to read the article, Closeup of China in Travail, by N. Peffer, which appeared in the *New York Times Magazine* on May 4, 1947.

C. C. YANG.

Kunming, Yunnan,
August 2, 1947.

Epigram

To The Editor:

I am sending you this epigram with reference to the world trade talks in Geneva now hanging in balance:

THE BELLMAN.

Come in and meet with wonder after wonder!
The entrance fee amounts to some vile plunder.
Of strength, tradition, peculiarity.
For quality you'll get the mess! Walk in!
All nations in! The last bell! We begin.
With jeeps, drugs, chopsticks, atom energy.
Cosmetics, baby powder, nylon hosiery.
Boogey woogie, sex appeal and coxcombry.
The biggest shop of human history:
The World's Wholesale Co-op Society!

PEREGRINUS.

Cheefu, Hupeh,
August 6, 1947.

A Little Longer!

To The Editor:

Your esteemed *Review* is always a good companion of mine; in addition to the typical current expressions learned, it helps me a good deal to see more clearly and understand more correctly the many-sided events all over the world.

As the Civil War continues to rage and the general internal political situation is going from bad to worse, your *Review* is especially valued and appreciated for its bold disclosure of the bare truth and the dauntless defense of justice and righteousness. Much "inside news" and many "forbidden facts" which would otherwise remain unknown or distorted are to some extent revealed in your paper with authentic information.

However, I regret to say now that I, being a poor student, cannot afford to be a constant subscriber so I must do my best to borrow it from a friend or, disregarding the grimace of the proprietor, devour the contents quickly at some book stall! Some time ago, I was delighted to hear that some good friends were kind enough to present free subscriptions to those who were unable to afford the *Review*. May I venture here to apply for one of these if a vacancy still exists, as such a chance may never occur again.

F. M. P.

Kiangwan, Shanghai,
August 4, 1947.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Sorry, they're all gone.

Birth Control

To The Editor:

Your editorial on "Birth Control" in the July 12 issue, was very well written, but I wonder if it will ever appeal to the present Government of China. As you know only too well, our nation has no strong point in which she shines in the family of nations other than her large population from which manpower can be drawn to the end of the world. "A father with an army of children," as written in a letter in July 26 issue by Mr. Mo, is perhaps regarded as a standard citizen of the modern Republic of China.

Moreover, such a citizen would assuredly set the mind of his authorities perfectly at ease because the support of his "army" would mean such an overwhelmingly heavy burden to him that he is reasonably expected not to be able to raise his voice in matters of state or statesmen. Then the nation can be completely governed by their "plan," both of construction and destruction. Well, don't you think it more or less dangerous to introduce birth control at a time like this?

P. Y. WANG.

Pucheng, Shensi,
August 3, 1947.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 106 Shanghai, Saturday, August 16, 1947 No. 11

Japanese Trade Opposed

YESTERDAY, Japanese private trade reopened, and as a Chinese paper in this city noted, unless the Chinese Government takes adequate steps against such a possibility, Japanese products will swamp the Chinese market within a month from August 15.

Following SCAP's announcement of its intention to reopen private trade with China's former enemy (technically an enemy still), the Japanese interested in this favorable development have spared no effort at painting a dark picture of their trade possibilities. They were reported as experiencing "pessimism" and also discouragement that the businessmen's quota was not fulfilled in the first 24 hours after it was made available to the various countries. All of a sudden business conditions, industrial perspective and pertinent factors which go to make a picture of trade potential became exceedingly unfavorable to the Japanese.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, in Tokyo, presented its readers with a lengthy jeremiad, the substance of which came to the assertion that prospects of trade with China were indeed gloomy. The paper lightly brushed aside the difference in industrial potential between China and Japan and declared that one of the main difficulties in future trade is the need of *both* countries for materials of economic and industrial reconstruction. The *Asahi* further broached the subject of paying China reparations in kind, adding that if China were to develop an adverse trade balance from Sino-Japanese trade, she could use this in lieu of reparations in kind. "This will affect the Japanese economy gravely," the paper asserted, meanwhile ardently wishing that reparations through removal of industrial plants will be substituted by reparations in kind.

Complementary to the *Asahi's* dolorous tirade, an acute coal shortage developed—and was extensively broadcast — which "greatly hampered Japanese production." Neither SCAP nor the Japanese Government deigned to place the blame for this lagging production on industrialists and manufacturers who channeled raw materials into the blackmarket rather than feed the factories, hike output, eliminate the 6,000,000 unemployed and raise the Japanese people's standard of living. After all, reparations removals have not yet been decided upon, and it would be highly rash and unprofitable to exhibit increased industrial activity before this nuisance question is finally settled.

Whatever may be the actual possibilities of Japanese trade with China, the most dangerous factor in resurgent Japanese trade remains the existence of the Japanese Zaibatsu which control the country's economy in spite of numerous denials by SCAP at regular intervals. Witness the following sequence of reports: USIS, July 11, 1947 from Tokyo. "Through the accelerated activities of the Holding Companies Liquidation Commission within the past few months, the superstructure of Zaibatsu control in Japan has been completely demolished, according to a review of the progress made by General MacArthur's headquarters in dissolving concentrations of economic wealth." Any honest reader will understand this as signifying that the Zaibatsu are no more.

And on July 31, 1947, *AP* reports that "securities valued at more than 20 billion yen *will be* transferred in SCAP's determination to break the fabulous trust which oiled Japan's war machine." Any reader who is not completely fooled by beautiful words will note that the *determination* is being exhibited *after* the Zaibatsu have supposedly been eliminated.

* * *

SCAP now has actively commenced to play the role of patron and foster father in the development of Japanese trade. On the one hand, information on the exact reasons hindering the stepping up of Japanese production has been suppressed, and on the other, reports continue to pour in that SCAP is extremely solicitous of Japanese trade ambitions and is doing everything to aid that poor country in again recovering its "traditional markets."

Here are a few items which indicate in what manner aid is being given the Japanese to enable them to regain their pre-war position in Asian markets.

Herbert Hoover, who feels that Japan "has done everything we required of her by way of setting up a constitution and demilitarization," has now proposed that ships be chartered to Japan; SCAP has acted as compradore in trying to get the Japanese 350,000 bales of raw cotton, with Japan's gold bullion as mortgage; requirement that dollar credits be brought by Allied businessmen who are planning to trade with the Japanese (this places the Chinese in an especially unenviable position); the plan announced by the War Department to revive Japanese woolen textile industries on a modified barter basis with the United States (SCAP urged the plan be put in operation immediately); a "new generous cotton loan to Japan to brighten her textile industries, since textiles comprise about 70 percent of Japan's entire export program;" MacArthur's policy of subsidizing Japanese exports, ostensibly to quicken "multilateral trade;" the little publicized loan of US$30,000,000 at 2 3/8 percent, due in 1976, granted Japan last August to pur-

chase trucks, roadmaking and communications equipment; SCAP's urging of another US$200,000,000 loan "from private or public American sources to finance Japan's foreign trade, and to help restore Japan's private economy;" the continual corroboration of the Japanese Government's assertion that the democratization of Japan has been entirely successful, that the land reform "is well under way," that demilitarization has been completed, and that a revolution has been effected in Japanese minds.

The foregoing facts have been largely instrumental in recreating the menace of Japan—a threat similar to that which it presented in the years 1932-1937 to all peace-loving and defenseless countries in Asia. Moreover, this extensive and energetic aid to Japan has been in direct contravention to a State Department policy announcement of March, 1946: "No financial aid has been or will be provided by us for the rebuilding of Japanese facilities for producing exports;" and also: "The plight of Japan is the direct outcome of its own behavior and the Allies will not undertake the burden of repairing the damage." Someone, apparently, has gradually undergone a change of heart and mind.

* * *

THE Chinese people, or at least the articulate part of the Chinese people, is definitely opposed to the premature resumption of trade with Japan, in spite of Government assurances that this trade will be strictly controlled and that Japanese goods will not be allowed to flood the markets here. As the *Ta Kung Pao* noted, the Chinese people were greatly educated in the process of the war of resistance, and for this reason are well aware of the menace of Japan.

On the question of Japanese trade, Chinese industrialists and labor have no quarrel: both groups are violently opposed, and have lodged vigorous protests with the Government, even if for different reasons. Both, undoubtedly, bear in mind the trade experience of the past two years when, in spite of strict control of imports, China somehow managed to come out on the adverse side of the trade balance. A repetition of such a phenomenon with regard to Japanese trade would be a mere repetition of the history of the last three or four decades. The process, however, would be greatly accelerated, because it seems that Japan has won the war after all, while China has lost it.

We view with great misgivings the inexorable return of Japan to Asian domination: futile protests from the people and complacency in the higher spheres, coupled with suave assurances emanating from SCAP that all is well. It may be that there is need to create in Japan a "bastion against Communism," but should the Chinese people be again sacrificed in the process?

Dwindling Dollars

SIR Stafford Cripps recently pointed out that inasmuch as sterling is now convertible, the shortage of dollars all over the world has put added pressure on the sterling-dollar exchange. Under this pressure, Britain has been forced to make additional withdrawals of her last year's loan reserves, with the result that the entire American loan, previously expected to last the entire four-year export drive program, may run out in another three months.

This has created an unprecedentedly critical situation in Britain which led to the passage of the emergency economic bill. The Conservatives are overjoyed at the straits of the Labor Government and apart from hampering and obstructing its work, place the entire blame for the catastrophe on the Labor Party.

The crisis, which has just blossomed, could be seen emerging and shaping itself as early as a year ago, when the American loan was contracted. One of the pointers could be divined in the so-called non-discrimination clauses of the Loan Agreement, which gave Britain little choice with regard to the country from which her imports were to come. The sterling convertibility gave additional impetus to the flight of dollar reserves and it is significant that the British crisis occurred precisely after the clause in question came into effect on July 15. The pressure on Britain's dollar reserves has now forced her to consider a drastic cutting of imports, which is bound to affect the volume of production, and in turn cut down exports, and eventually delay the coming of the day when Britain's balance of payments can be righted.

Conditions outside of Britain have also markedly affected British exports. Other countries have also run out of dollars, and perforce had to curtail their imports and, incidentally, limit Britain's export markets, thus adding to the general crisis now in evidence. In such a situation, when markets are curtailed, American exports have a better chance of garnering what is available, a fact which is largely explained by Britain's production decline in the course of World War II, whose carryover is still acutely felt today. American production, on the other hand, has increased considerably, and given equal opportunity, American products have nothing to fear from competitors.

The foregoing, however briefly stated, when taken into account will show that it is not wholly the fault of the Labor Party and the Labor Government that Britain finds herself in economic straits at present. It cannot be alleged at this time that Labor's program has proved itself entirely untenable, merely because Labor has not had the chance to apply fully the program which was embodied in its campaign platform in the last elections. Nationalization has been shelved in a number of instances and delayed, or emasculated, under pressure of dollar reserves externally, and of the opposition internally. Naturally, the workers who supported the Labor Party at voting time, cannot be overjoyed when the coal mines nationalization bill is sheared of its very essence (whatever the reasons); the British worker has responded with indifference to the Government's plea for increased output. Even the shorter working week failed to generate the expected enthusiasm, precisely because the promised nationalization program has not been brought into life One might even say that the man in the street who supported the Laborites is

disillusioned and the explanation that the Tories are blocking the way does not easily placate him.

* * *

THE trade talks at Geneva have likewise been unfavorable to Britain. From reports reaching here of the progress of the conference, it appears that every participant of the parleys is determined to get the other fellow to agree to lower tariffs, while maintaining as much as possible of his own tariff barriers. At the Geneva trade talks, the British empire preference system is naturally the target of attack.

Reuter's reported on August 1 from Geneva that the British Government has informed the United States that it cannot sign the multilateral tariff agreement nearing completion at the conference without special exemption from the agreement's ban on discriminatory import controls. This in reality nullifies the result of the lengthy discussions carried on at Geneva and the very purpose for which the conference convened. It has been said that the next step will be Britain's request for the annulment of Article Nine of the Anglo-American Loan Agreement, the so-called non-discrimination clause. This is a logical step in Britain's present attempts to pull herself out of the crisis—by her bootstraps.

* * *

ONE of the great stumbling blocks toward freer trade—a crusade led by the United States,—is the existing stipulation that American tariffs can be lowered by a maximum of 50 percent, as a concession for the lowering of trade tariffs by other countries. The recent introduction of the Byron Wilson Wool Bill (vetoed by the President) and the passage of an amended bill which would protect domestic wool against the imported product, signifies that there is little chance of doing away with high American tariffs during the term of the current Republican Congress. And while this situation prevails in the United States, there is just as little likelihood that other countries, Britain foremost, will be willing to cut their own tariffs, although trade conferences may be convened and resolutions passed. One of the reasons is that the other countries, including Britain, are decidedly worse off in the economic way than the United States.

Britain has gone on record as holding that the 50 percent reduction of American tariffs, which the President is authorized to effect when negotiating trade pacts, will not compensate it for the elimination of the imperial preference system. And therein lies the crux of the dilemma currently facing Britain and augmented by her dwindling reserves of American dollars.

Wedemeyer's Odyssey

BY the time Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer has completed his itinerary in this country, he will have covered more ground than any American since V-J Day. He will have visited practically every important coastal region, and will have obtained reports from practically every province. The question then will be: What will Wedemeyer report to Washington?

From all present indications, the Chinese government and its supporters appear to take the view that even if they have not "sold" Wedemeyer on the need for all-out aid, they have at least convinced him that aid in the economic plane is not only urgently needed, but absolutely imperative if general economic collapse—and with it political anarchy—is not to come in a matter of months.

The choice between economic assistance and open military aid for the Chinese Government is undoubtedly the real dilemma that faces Wedemeyer. Is China to be given aid on the Greek model (Truman Doctrine) or on the western European pattern (Marshall Plan)?

* * *

AN interesting expression of views on China—and possibly a parallel of the report to be made by Wedemeyer—is that made by Professor Nathaniel Peffer several weeks ago in a widely circulated report on the situation in this country. Despite his close relations with the Chinese Government, and his long-standing friendship for this country, Peffer did not take the stand Nanking would have expected. Instead of favoring further aid, or even suggesting a continuation of the present policy, Peffer asked a full-scale evacuation of armed forces and the halting of all material support for the Government.

The disappointment felt in Nanking over Peffer's report is as nothing compared to the howl of rage that will sweep the capital should Wedemeyer report the same thing in essence.

Yet it is not too much to assume that, like Peffer, General Wedemeyer will distinguish between the economic needs of the Government and its military needs. It will not be too much to expect that Wedemeyer will differentiate between aid given in industry, in order to stabilize the livelihood of the people, and aid given the Government to expand its military might and thereby enable it to step up the Civil War tempo.

Another issue facing Wedemeyer is the question of the Chinese liberals. Marshall's famed "a plague on both your houses" statement made on the winding-up of his mission early this year clearly indicated that the United States would back the liberals of this country. General Wedemeyer will have to consider the effect any U.S. aid would have on them. Would material aid in "generous slices" aid the extremists within the government, or would it give the liberals the opportunity they have not had for years?

* * *

THAT an indication must be given the Chinese Government of America's true desires is obvious. Somewhere along the line the American foreign relations ship of state must be anchored and a new rudder installed so that the policy of drifting can be brought to an end. But it will be to little avail if the new rudder will have to be changed in a few months, because the cross-current will have proved too strong.

The political cross-current in China today is stronger than it has been for years. To all superficial appearances, political activity has somewhat subsided since the military scene took dominance over political matters. But that is only the picture on the surface. For every month that passes without any decisive military victory for either the Government or the Communists,

tends to prove that in the long run it is the statesmen and not the generals who will bring peace to China.

When that day comes, it will be up to the United States to know whom to back—and to what purpose. If it backs the liberals now, it may be sure that the liberals will take a large role in drafting the final settlement. If it deserts the liberals, the United States cannot expect any moderate elements to bring a moderate peace to China.

Increased Crop Yields

RECENTLY we commented upon the problem of China's producing enough agricultural and industrial materials to provide for its huge population. In that editorial, we pointed out that one method of improving the livelihood of the people would be a reduction in the country's birth rate so that even if production were not greatly increased, there would be more farm and city produce for the average individual. In this editorial we plan to deal with what we believe to be a closely related subject: The question of increased food production per man and per mow.

Upon numerous occasions in the past foreign and foreign-trained Chinese agricultural experts have attempted to do something about the low agricultural production in this country. Studies have been made, agricultural experimental stations have been established and attempts made to educate the peasantry. Few of these experiments have been of great or lasting benefit, although some admittedly have been worthwhile. The latest—and to date the largest—attempt to approach this problem has been made by UNRRA. As UNRRA's activities are now drawing to a close, it again becomes apparent that not enough progress has yet been made. We do not propose pontifically to inform our readers how this problem should be solved; we merely propose to point out the extreme necessity for an all encompassing and speedy solution.

* * *

NOT only is China's ability to feed herself not increasing with the passage of time, it is actually decreasing almost each year. In the past there was a period when the country was able in good and reasonably good years to avoid famine, in normal years to have only scattered small food shortage areas. In those days it was usually only in years when there were widespread crop failures that famine became really serious. Since the days when the first foreign ships began arriving from the West, China's ability to feed herself has declined. Droughts, floods and social and political disturbances, etc. have increased the difficulty. Almost year by year China's dependence upon food imported from foreign countries has grown.

In addition to development of industries, China must increase her agricultural output and, further, there must be some attempt made to lower the birth rate so that increased agricultural and industrial production will be used to give the masses a better life, rather than be used to provide a submarginal existence for an increased population. If China's population continues to increase at the present rate, the country may never reach the stage where increasing production of wealth can outstrip the increasing number of hungry mouths.

* * *

AN improvement in the type and an increase in the amount of fertilizer used on China's farms is one of the "musts" for greater crop yields. If this one improvement alone were made, output per mow could be increased beyond the average farmer's belief. Figures recently released by UNRRA show more dramatically than anything else what China might gain by heavy use of modern chemical fertilizers. According to UNRRA, China produces about 30 bushels of rice per acre (one acre equals six mow), Japan 83 and Spain 110 to 120. China produces 15 bushels of wheat per acre, Japan 28 and Scotland and Denmark produce 44. These results, says UNRRA, are directly traceable to the progressive soil mechanics applied in the other countries. Japan's approximate consumption of nearly 2,000,000 tons of chemical fertilizer annually, contrasts sharply with China's pre-war consumption of only about 250,000 tons. The contrast is heightened by the fact that Japan tills only one-eleventh as much acreage as does China.

In addition to actually importing fertilizer, UNRRA has agreed to spend considerable sums to improve and enlarge existing fertilizer plants and to exploit various internal chemical and rock deposits they need. UNRRA hopes to establish China's chemical fertilizer industry to the point where it will be capable of producing about 180,000 tons annually, which would be more than half as much as China used in pre-war years. However, it is easily seen that this is a mere drop in the bucket when the amount which the country could profitably absorb would run into millions of tons.

If China should, through the use of fertilizer, raise her production per acre to the level Japan has reached, she would thus increase her annual rice yield from its estimated 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons to close to 100,000,000 tons. Imagine how different the situation throughout China would be today if there were nearly three times as much rice available as there is.

* * *

WHILE increased use of chemical fertilizer is the main need, improved farming techniques could greatly improve both the output and the quality of Chinese farm products. Increased use of fertilizer depends mainly upon the Government's ability to find enough foreign exchange to purchase it and also to expand its internal production, but any wholesale mechanization of farming methods involves many more problems, the greatest of which probably is the question of the relationship between the landlord and the small landholder, not to mention the tenant farmer.

Although the ideal, both from the point of view of labor saving and an increased yield per

given area, is the condition when large areas are farmed as units by crews of farmers using tractors, combines and various other types of mechanical implements, such a development is a long way off in China. While possibly this might be achieved in some areas through farming of large tracts of level plains upon a cooperative basis, such a scheme seems well-nigh impossible for the paddy lands in the South and along the rivers.

It has been our observation that the vast majority of the farmer's tools are unwieldy and generally poorly built. We think that on this most basic level a lot could be done by redesigning some of the common Chinese farm implements with the aid of modern engineering knowledge about such matters as stress, balance, economy of action, etc. The mere substitution of metal for wood in many cases would result in easier and are directly traceable to the progressive soil improved cultivation.

If the Chinese farm and the Chinese farmer are not yet ready for the "tractor age," they certainly could do with more and improved livestock. More attention to selective breeding and the infusion of blooded stock from abroad could improve the quality of draft and other farm animals.

Another step toward modernization would be the organization of small cooperative mills and other relatively simple processing plants in the villages. One only has to travel through the countryside—even around Shanghai—at harvest time to realize the huge amount of unnecessary effort spent in threshing. The average Chinese farmer still flails his grain in a method possibly unimproved for many centuries.

* * *

THE value of mechanization was pointed out recently in a press dispatch from the United States which was based on a 34-year study by the University of Illinois. The study, which concerned itself largely with costs and labor, showed how increased use of machinery had lowered the average time required to produce different crops. About 25 years ago it required approximately 17 minutes work to produce a bushel of oats, 32 minutes for a bushel of corn and 50 minutes for a bushel of soybeans. Today the time has been lowered to five minutes for oats, six minutes for corn and 10 minutes for soybeans.

The use of tractors instead of horses, coupled with increased yield per acre—mainly because of fertilization, improved seed and more scientific farming methods—was given as the reason for the greatly reduced amount of labor required today. While no figures are available for China, it is obvious that since many farmers here do not even employ draft annimals the time consumed must be vastly greater.

As we said before, any improvement in China will be difficult. It will cost money, it will encounter the superstition of the peasant and it will face strong opposition from the landed gentry who have a vested interest in the present system since it ensures their almost undisputed control of the rural areas. However, if China is ever to pull herself up into the modern world she will certainly have to make the effort. China today is perhaps at least a century or two behind the rest of the world. An agricultural country, she will have to improve and modernize her agricultural industry if she wants to take the first steps from the feudalistic age to the 20th Century world.

He's Only Human

Treason Trial Of Laurel May Be Postponed.—*AP.*

Dr. Jose Laurel (who is currently facing treason charges for playing president with the Japanese), has been asked to speak at the University of Manila graduation exercises.—*UP.*

Well, he can't be in two places at one time....

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Resolution

August 19, 1922.

The following resolution was adopted at the recent convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in Philadelphia. The NFTC is the principal American organization interested in foreign trade promotion:

"It is of the utmost importance that our investment bankers, when negotiating foreign loans, should have in mind so to handle them as to further American trade, and they should, as far as practicable, provide for the expenditure of some portion of the proceeds in this country for exports.... Not a dollar of American capital or credit should be used for political propaganda or militaristic purposes. American dollars are now all peace dollars. If and when European countries particularly shall establish political and social order, adopt a sound fiscal and financial program, reduce enormously inflated money issues and introduce a rigid system of taxation and economy to enable them to balance their domestic budgets, then the confidence of American investors in their securities will be restored."

* * *

Idea

Editorial paragraph: "Hsu Hsih-chang once got it into his head that China was unified. He issued a mandate. Immediately Chen Chiung-ming attacked the Kwangsi bandits, drove them out of Kwangtung and Sun Yat-sen established another government in the South....Since then some years have passed. Hsu is gone, but the country is still divided...."

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

Exaggerated Reports

August 14, 1937.

The *Asahi* published a dispatch from Nanking stating that Dr. Wang Chung-hui, foreign minister, and Hsu Mo, vice-minister, as well as other Chinese diplomats, were calling on ambassadors of the various powers "broadcasting exaggerated reports of the military action of the Japanese in North China and of the political ambitions of Japan in order to obtain the Powers' sympathy for China and to drag the Powers, which were concerned in the Boxer trouble of more than one-third of a century ago, into the present affair with an intervention proposal." The paper added, however, that the counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, Shinrokuru Hidaka, had been offsetting the influence of the Nanking Foreign Office by calling on the various ambassadors and ministers "clarifying the fair and just attitude of the Japanese Government."

* * *

Rural Rehabilitation

A three-year rural rehabilitation program calculated to solve the food problem and revive rural economy in Kwangtung was drafted by the Kwangtung Provincial Government and approved by the Central Government.

Position Of Overseas Chinese Seen Deteriorating

K. C. LIN

FOR the mothers of revolution, as Dr. Sun Yat-sen called the Overseas Chinese, times have been very hard since the outbreak of the Pacific War. For them those palmy days of peace are gone and show little sign of returning.

It is true that the sun which never sets on the British Empire, also never sets on the Overseas Chinese, the majority of whom inhabit the South Sea Islands and countries in Southeast Asia such as Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippine Islands. In the Western countries, they are so thinly spread that for our present purpose I need not refer to them.

During the war, the Overseas Chinese suffered no less than their compatriots at home. With the end of the war their suffering is not in the least mitigated. Everywhere, their properties, and even their lives, are jeopardized. In Thailand, Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines, there are widespread anti-Overseas Chinese movements. Looting and pillaging by the natives have been frequent occurrences.

Envied For Success

Tracing the source of such anti-Overseas Chinese feeling, we find it in the native people's lurking fear and deeply ingrained envy of the Overseas Chinese as their commercial rivals. Given free and equal rights, the natives are no match for the Chinese who have the advantages of initiative, efficient management, sound organizations, such as the Overseas Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and, above all, commercial skill and the ability to suffer hardships. No wonder they gain the upper hand in most business enterprises. Long have they appeared in the eyes of the natives as the "Jews of the East" who send back to their fatherland all they have earned or gained in those places.

War has opened the eyes of the peoples in these places in Southeast Asia, and the tide of nationalism gains in momentum with the demand for freedom and independence. In free and independent countries like Thailand and the Philippines, the Overseas Chinese are already in trouble. In those places where there are still struggles for independence, they fare no better.

In the former places, knowing full well that unless the Overseas Chinese are seriously handicapped they will prove to be a menace to the commercial enterprises of their own peoples, the authorities concerned try to impose as many restrictions as possible on them, and strongly forbid the entry of newcomers and even the return of old hands stranded elsewhere. In the latter case, the Overseas Chinese, because of their economic stronghold, are regarded as an impediment to political freedom and hence are very unfavorably treated.

Consequently, the present situation of the Overseas Chinese is very critical. What measures has the Chinese Government taken to cope with the situation? Before we answer this question we must not forget the fact that in the eyes of other nations, because of the civil war, mismanagement and the prevalent bribery and corruption, the prestige of the Chinese National Government has, to use *Time's* phrase: "sunk by a thousand fathoms." Will anyone have faith in the doctor who is at a loss to find proper medicine for his own illness, and yet writes prescriptions for others?

Futile Attempts Made

When the Overseas Chinese were plundered and murdered in Thailand, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made some futile attempts at raising serious objections. Unfortunately, these serious objections remained so only on paper. The Siamese Government did not even attempt an apology. Moreover, right after the new Siamese Ambassador presented his saccharine credentials to the Chinese Government, so-called Siamese patriots sent a threatening letter to the Chinese Ambassador to Thailand.

The Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr. Ch'en Chih-p'ing, realizing that the Philippine authorities were merely testing the thickness of the skin of his face, gave up his attempts to better the situation of the Overseas Chinese in the Philippines. Repeated negotiation offers were turned down.

What further action has the Chinese Government taken to save the face of its ambassadors and consuls, whose prestige is decreasing with that of the government? An objection, or even an ultimatum which cannot be backed up with action, carries no weight. Mere shouting from the opposite bank will not extinguish the conflagration.

Government Too Occupied

Thailanders, like all the other peoples of Southeast Asia, are too clever to be blind to the fact that the Chinese Government is too fully occupied with the Civil War to extend a hand to the Overseas Chinese. So why should they not make hay while the sun shines? They turn deaf ears to objections by the Chinese Government. As for the unfortunate Overseas Chinese, they are looked down upon as abandoned children who are at their mercy.

All this time, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission under the direction of Mr. Chen Su-Jen, has been particularly reticent. Its past record is none too satisfactory, and its present record, if it has achieved any at all, falls far short of expectations. As for the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, it is controlled exclusively to the Kuomintang, and its scope is confined almost entirely to party activities among the Overseas Chinese.

With the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, many Chinese escaped back to their fatherland. Under pressure from Generalissimo Chiang, the O.C.A.C. provided some means of conveyance for them from Paoshan to Kunming, where they were left stranded. All of them exchanged their foreign currency into Chinese at the then official rate of CNC$20 to US$1.

Anxious To Return

Some stayed in Kunming, while others returned to their native provinces. But wherever they went they were forced to live much harder lives than ever before. Quite a large number became paupers. Some became so disappointed and disillusioned that they fled to India and became British subjects. The remainder waited for the day when they could return to their former homes, which they called their second homeland.

Almost a year after the end of the war, the O.C.A.C. began to negotiate with UNRRA for the repatriation of the Overseas Chinese, but progress was very slow. Finally, with urging from President Chiang Kai-shek, a repatriation subsidy was fixed at 500 rupees each for those from Burma and India, and US$200 for those from other places. Instead of foreign currency, they were given the equivalent sum in CNC at the then official rate of CNC$600 to one rupee. So far so good.

But as is often the case with government affairs, it had to go through so many unnecessarily strict and troublesome procedures that many Overseas Chinese gave up hope of ever receiving their subsidy. Some who did not give up hope, but had lost their old registration certificates and received new ones issued by the O.C.A.C., were disqualified as not entitled to receive the subsidy. Those who still had old registration certificates, and had been okayed after thorough examination, were asked to give either a well-established shop or two Overseas Chinese leaders as a guarantee. Many failed to meet this final requirement.

Requirements Unfair

How could a poor and friendless Overseas Chinese be expected to give a well-established shop as a guarantor. As for the other alternative, what is meant by the term Overseas Chinese leader? What are the minimum requirements or qualifications

of a so-called Overseas Chinese leader?

It is said that in one case an Overseas Chinese school teacher was permitted to be the guarantor, while the principal of the same school was rejected as unqualified to act as such. It is in the hands of the O.C.A.C. to relax or tighten the rules. Even among those lucky few who met all the requirements, tolerance, endurance and perseverance count a great deal if they are to get the subsidy. Unless they are able to go the O.C.A.C. office every day for a week or more, stand for hours and swallow official rebuffs with a smiling face, they are not likely to receive the money.

Priority for repatriation was given to those who were in Kunming, Kweiyang and Chungking. The less fortunate, who had returned to their homes, were forced to wait, and some are waiting even today. Most of them have long since spent their subsidy. The few who managed to reserve that subsidy for use upon their arrival at their destination, now find that it has dwindled into nothingness as the official rate of exchange jumped from CNC$600 to CNC$1,000 and finally to CNC$3,600, which is the present official rate of exchange for a rupee.

Representative To Nanking

One can hardly imagine the mental and physical suffering these people have been and still are undergoing during their long period of awaiting repatriation. Most of them left their home towns and traveled to seaports such as Swatow and Canton. A few weeks ago I was very much affected to see in the papers that many such Overseas Chinese, having spent all their cash, have begun to sell their clothing and baggage.

In desperation each of them subscribed CNC$10,000 to pay for the traveling expenses of a special representative who went to Nanking to report the matter to President Chiang personally. The Overseas Chinese have learned at least one lesson, and that is if any petition is to be sent it must be presented personally to the President, otherwise they will wait in vain for a reply. Whether that representative saw President Chiang, or whether the latter was too busy to grant him an interview, is not known, but nothing more has been heard from that representative.

This is the fate of the Overseas Chinese who are awaiting repatriation. What of those who have been repatriated?

Loans To The Needy

The majority had spent their subsidy either on the way to their destination, or in endeavoring to readjust themselves to surroundings which had become strange after so many years. They had to start their former enterprises from the beginning and some found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to do so with no capital.

With a view to advancing loans to such needy and earnest Overseas Chinese, the O.C.A.C. has distributed several million U.S. dollars among the Chinese national banks in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya and Burma. Each individual loan is fixed at US$10,000. A landed property of the approximate value of the loan is to be mortgaged as security.

Unfortunately, this requirement alone makes it impossible for many poor Overseas Chinese to take advantage of the loan. As a result, the loans go to the few Overseas Chinese who have many landed properties, and to those who remained overseas and suffered less damage from the war than those who returned to China. Most of the loans thus borrowed are reinvested to those less fortunate at high interest.

"Sumptuous Feasts And . . ."

But there are other cases involving Overseas Chinese who have learned the art of dealing with bureaucrats, and are consequently able to get the loan without such mortgages. I met one such in Burma, and queried him as to how he had managed to get his loan. "Sumptuous feasts and. . . .," he replied with a cunning twinkle in his eyes.

Ten thousand U.S. dollars is too big a sum for one individual-loan, and this being the case each bank cannot have very many such loans to spare. The tragedy is that not a single loan goes to the really deserving and needy individuals. O.C.A.C., by this loan system, would seem to be adding flowers to a bouquet while refusing to send charcoal to those who are out in the snow.

At present, the only two places in Asia where the Oversea Chinese seem to be having a comparatively easy time are Burma and India. There are too few of them in India to attract the attention of the Indians, and furthermore the Indian emigrants are almost as widely scattered in Asia as are the Chinese. So we may draw a close comparison between the two.

Burma is a different case, as there are well over 300,000 Chinese there, so we cannot afford to neglect her. At the time when Burma was the only lifeline to China, goodwill missions were sent, cultural associations, such as the Sino-Burma Cultural Association, were established in Chungking, and there were propaganda broadcasts in the Burmese language.

Firm Foundation Needed

But now that Burma is no longer in the limelight, these cultural associations have faded into insignificance, and there no longer are attempts to cement the friendly relations between these two countries. Goodwill missions sent at the eleventh hour, and cultural associations established in such times, are not enduring ways of winning a nation's friendship and respect. It requires a firmly laid foundation that can withstand the test of time.

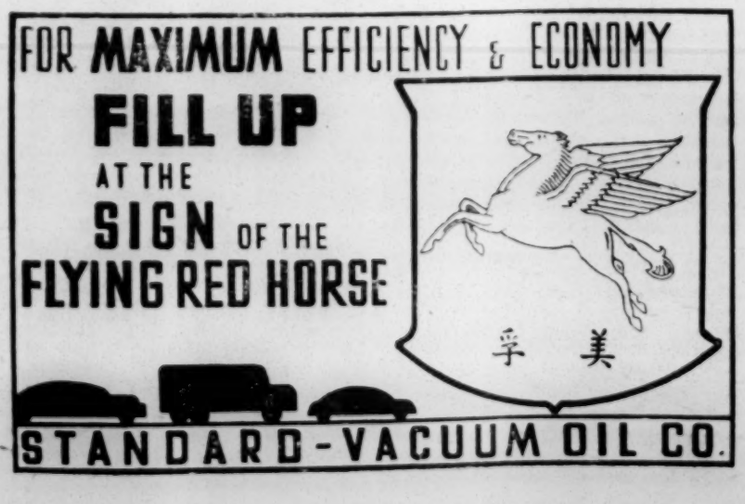
Prevention, of course, is better than cure. But even a timely cure is better than neglect. The Chinese Government's attitude towards the Overseas Chinese does not seem inclined either towards prevention or cure. The Government is too busy laying attractive plans to accumulate more bank drafts from the Overseas Chinese.

It is hard to be a Chinese even if one remains overseas.

On the island of Hokkaido, big landowners are organizing for a legal battle over the constitutionality of the National Land Reform Law which limits the areas of farmland that can be owned by a single individual, *Central News Agency* reports from Tokyo. Four test cases have been brought up in the Hokkaido Court which now faces the responsibility of deciding whether the Land Reform Act is unconstitutional. These are the first cases in Japan in which national legislation of major importance enacted under occupation has been challenged.

* * *

According to *AP*, State Department officials in Washington said Pan-American and Northwest have been granted temporary permits for operations to Japan. The two airlines will operate between the Pacific Coast and Tokyo as a first step towards reopening Japan to commercial aviation. It also announced that the State Department has submitted to the 11-nation Far Eastern Commission a detailed policy statement of the US Government's view on restoring commercial air flights to Japan. Until now, commercial air service has been prohibited by General Douglas MacArthur as an occupation policy.



Hirohito: Democratic Monarch, War Criminal Or Mainspring For Future War?

DAVID CONDE

EMPEROR Hirohito of Japan, who until his nation's defeat, claimed to be the 124th direct descendant of the Sun Goddess, has recently expressed his "faith" in the United Nations, has called for a Japan founded upon "democracy" and has approved the Occupation policies of General MacArthur. That the Son of Heaven chose to speak on such mundane matters might indicate on the surface at least that there has been a minor revolution among the Japanese "gods."

Hirohito, democratized now and traveling about his country guarded by American Military Police on tours that are carefully planned and timed for their political effect, does not look the same monarch who so recently urged his people to "crush" the hated enemy.

Living in his Tokyo Palace today, protected by "Honor Guards" of American, British, Australian, Indian and New Zealand troops who each month rotate this duty, the Emperor is now said to be similar to the British Constitutional Monarch rather than the Shinto "God" who not long ago urged his fanatical troops in a "Holy War" to "carry forward the tasks bequeathed by the Imperial Ancestors" and bring the world under Japanese domination.

Much Ballyhooed In Press

Wearing a plain business suit in place of the former resplendent uniform of Great Marshal, Hirohito now seems a successful businessman who has secured a long-term lease on a Throne "co-eval with Heaven and Earth," according to the Meiji Rescript on Education, still used in the Japanese schools; a Throne promised to survive until "grains of sand become huge moss-covered boulders," as stated in the SCAP-approved Japanese national anthem, Kimigayo.

Judging by the great press build-up in the Japanese newspapers recently, with their daily quota of human interest stories devoted to proving that the Imperial Family is "democratic" and sincerely loves the common people, it would seem that the controversial question of retaining the Emperor is not quite settled and someone is desperately interested in selling him to his 70,000,000 subjects. No doubt this is done to prepare for some future plebiscite, indicated by Allied Occupation policy, in which the Japanese might be bluntly asked: "Do you want the Emperor?"

With the world now divided into two parts and each day bringing some new world crisis, it might seem that the fate of one thin-voiced Japanese Emperor is not very important, yet a true understanding of Hirohito's role would seem to prove otherwise.

Hirohito is important because he is the kingpin in that still-too-feudal structure, the Japanese Family state, where he has served to deify nationalism through the distortion of ancestral piety into blind obedience to him as racial father.

From the special all-Japan edition of Fortune Magazine, April, 1944:—

"The Emperor is the keystone of a dangerous social edifice. Furthermore, the notion of using him usually implies using him to establish democracy by Imperial command. And that, perhaps, is the all-time high in the confusion of modern "democratic" thinking. Why should the United Nations officiously keep alive the Emperor myth? The Emperor is the center of the system of jingoistic loyalty, of overlordism, and of military fanfare on which modern Japan rests. So long as he lasts, the country's mind, still shackled, can neither free itself of repressions nor move toward mature participation in the outside world... We ought to look with unrelenting suspicion on any postwar Japanese group that favors the Emperor or on any government that retains him."

Nothing that has happened in Japan since the war's end has invalidated the warning of Fortune Magazine.—*David Conde.*

As Supreme Head of the Japanese armed forces he sat in on every major conference at which wars were plotted and never once raised his voice against aggression.

Financial Interests Vast

Through his financial connections with the Zaibatsu, that small group of monopolists who control Japan's economy, he has profited from all of Japan's aggressive wars. He was the principal stockholder in that exploitive device, the Yokohama Specie Bank, which, banned by SCAP, has reorganized and changed its name to The Tokyo Bank. He was a substantial "investor" (frequently stocks were presented to him) in the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan, the Imperial Hotel, the Japan Steamship Line and many others.

As supreme Shinto "god" he was the ideological center in whose name all aggressions and atrocities were committed. The American Army Chaplain who ministered to the spiritual needs of the inmates of Sugamo Prison, most of whom are Japanese war criminals, has stated that zeal for the Emperor was the cause of atrocities. The more brutally a Japanese soldier behaved, the more he proved his "loyalty" to Emperor Hirohito.

At the time of the Meiji Restoration in 1867, the Mitsuis were the principal financial backers financing the Clans who arose against the Shogun and "restored" the Emperor as "ruler" of Japan. The 15-year-old Matsuhito who was placed on the Throne became Emperor Meiji, leader of Japan in her most successful period of expansion.

This investment in royalty by the Mitsuis proved mutually profitable. The Throne, to show its appreciation for services rendered and acting upon the advice of Ministers appointed on the advice of the Mitsuis, made lavish gifts of national wealth to those astute bankers. Mining rights, subsidies and gifts of government-financed plants made the Mitsuis the first and greatest Zaibatsu and one of the world's big monopolies. Mitsubishi and other Zaibatsu families also shared in these munificent Imperial handouts.

Closely Intertwined

The Royal Family, starting from relative poverty at the time of the Restoration, became in 75 years under Emperors Meiji, Taisho and Showa (the latter meaning Enlightened Peace—the name selected by Hirohito for his era) one of the world's wealthiest families. When "patriotic" circles in Japan spoke of "defending" the Emperor system, they really meant defending the Zaibatsu system, knowing how intimately they were intertwined. Until Japan's defeat, a Japanese was guilty of "dangerous thoughts" and liable to the death penalty if he sought to change either the Emperor or Zaibatsu systems.

Recently, when Japanese newspapers reported that Hirohito had turned more than 90 percent of his fortune "to the State" because of "impending tax legislation," cynical Japanese pointed out the similarity of this to the Zaibatsu Holding Company Liquidation Commission, saying that this was a convenient means of having the State protect the Imperial fortune during the tenure of the Occupation.

Belatedly showing concern that many of his "subjects" had been without homes for more than two years in March 1947, Emperor Hirohito donated two shiploads of lumber from his Hokkaido Imperial forests to the Metropolis of Tokyo, so that houses could be built "for the people."

Hirohito's role as KAMI SAMA, supreme Shinto God, combined with his position of Great Marshal of the Army and head of the State, enabled every war and "incident" to be labeled a "holy crusade." Even the conquered people of Korea and Taiwan were compelled to worship the Emperor as "god" in Shinto Shrines constructed at their own expense in every town and village. The failure

of this attempt to export Emperor worship is seen today in the decay and destruction visited on these same Shinto Shrines.

Shrines Still Preserved

State Shinto, this Emperor-worshipping religion, has been "smashed" by SCAP, yet Shinto Shrines in Japan have been preserved as "national monuments" and Hirohito has been authorized to perform the ancient Sun Goldess-worshipping ritual at Ise and traditional rites at other shrines, in his capacity of "private citizen."

Yasukuni Shrine, where the soldiers killed in the Emperor's wars are transmitted into minor Shinto 'gods,' still stands in Tokyo. The militaristic monuments still proclaim victories over Chinese and Russians. One bronze plaque purportedly depicts a scene from the Shanghai "Incident" showing great destruction to the city, a Japanese plane bombing a target and in the foreground a gun-crew is shelling some obstacle to advancement. The inscription on this reads: "Our brave marines show their Imperial bravery over the numerically superior enemy." The Inner Shrine at Yasukuni is still curtained with the official Imperial 16-petalled chrysanthemum emblem, showing plainly to the Japanese that the Emperor has not severed his connection with Shinto and that he is still the major god in the Shinto heavens.

SCAP did not prevent industrialists contributing large sums to Shinto Shrines when Government subsidies were forbidden. Mikimoti, the world-famous Pearl King, gave a small fortune to Ise Shrine when it became "civilian." SCAP did not prevent the formation of a nationwide Shinto Association, with branches in every prefecture, shortly after State Shinto was "abolished." SCAP did not ban the school use of the Meiji Rescript on Education, which asserts the divine origin of the Imperial family —the essence of State Shinto ideology. Schools continue to display the Imperial photograph of the Emperor and Empress, but this is now "optional" with the school and now no one can be "compelled" to worship them. (The old photo of the Emperor in brilliant military uniform has been replaced by the currently-popular pose of Hirohito in his new role as a civilian.)

Now "One With People"

On January 1, 1946, Hirohito renounced his "divinity" in the following words:—"The ties between us and our people have always stood upon mutual trust and affection. They do not depend upon mere myths and legends. They are not predicated on the false concept that the emperor is divine, and that the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world." This quotation is but one-twelfth of an unusual Imperial Rescript mainly devoted to the theme of the Emperor's oneness with his people.

Critics of this "renunciation" point out that it was received with perfect calm by the Japanese and since its issuance 18 months ago it is seldom mentioned. They further state that this "renunciation" was American-inspired and many Japanese know this. Also, that the unspecific references to "myths and legends" would be meaningless to that vast body of semi-literate peasants who are the mainstay of the Tenno system. The blind followers of the Tenno still see on patriotic holidays that the Emperor "worships in the direction of the Grand Shrine at Ise" and they still find Jimmu Tenno, the mythical Emperor who "founded" the Japanese Empire, in the new democratized school textbooks. Also, that although the Emperor has said he is not "divine," in the minds of most simple-minded Japanese there is no higher concept than that of Tenno Haika—Heavenly Ruler, a term which translators continue to distort by rendering it into English as "Emperor." No matter how many Emperors there are in the world, there is only one Tenno Haika.

"God Himself"

Before the war, ex-Prime Minister Baron Hiranuma, now on trial with Tojo, stated: "THE HEAVEN-SENT THRONE IS BEYOND MEN'S POWER TO CHANGE". In July 1946, ex-Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, also on trial with Tojo, wrote from his prison cell; "EVEN THE TRIUMPHANT ENEMY CANNOT TOUCH OUR TENNO, WHO IS GOD HIMSELF." (Some Japanese point out that this may be the future scientific explanation given by nationalists to explain the Emperor's survival of defeat in war and foreign occupation of his "divine land.")

Emperor Hirohito, addressing the first session of the new Diet under the new Constitution, stated on June 23, 1947: "IT IS MY EARNEST HOPE THAT AT THIS JUNCTURE WE, THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, SHALL SURMOUNT THIS CRISIS BY UNITING REALLY AS ONE MAN AND SUCCEED IN CONSTRUCTING A NATION OF PEACE, A NATION OF CULTURE, FOUNDED UPON DEMOCRACY."

It was this same Emperor who addressed the Diet in September 1937, urging his subjects to "faithfully serve" so that "the objectives of the war in China may be achieved," and who, later, according to Japanese newspapers, "reading the battle reports in the Imperial Palace, the Emperor was pleased to hear the banzais of his subjects, celebrating the Shanghai victories."

10 Years Of China Aggression

It is this same Hirohito who commended every Japanese victory in the 10-year-long invasion of China, made necessary, according to the Emperor, "because China failed to understand Japan's true intentions."

In his Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, Hirohito proclaimed he did so far the "self-defense and existence of Japan," because of the "inordinate ambitions" of the Anglo-American powers which thwarted Japan's "far-sighted policy of ensuring stability of East Asia and contributing to world peace."

It was this same Emperor who praised the attackers of Pearl Harbor and the Kamikaze suicide pilots. Japanese commanders who have since been sentenced to death by the Allies for inhuman cruelties, were also commended by this ruler who named the era of his reign, "Enlightened Peace."

Hitler frequently received encouragement and good wishes from Hirohito and Wang Ching-wei and every other puppet and traitor who went to Tokyo were welcomed by him in Imperial audience. (During the period of the Occupation, some Americans who have been "honored" with an "Imperial Audience" have stated that the Emperor is "very responsive to liberal and democratic ideas" or that they had been received in the "most gracious manner" and that the meeting was a "pleasant memory" to be carried home.)

Speeds Output

It was this same Emperor Hirohito who was concerned with every aspect of the recent war, sending his aides to the factories to speed production. On December 9, 1943, Japanese newspapers carried in the following; "His Imperial Majesty, ever since the day war began, has been assiduously administering to the important affairs of state, irrespective of the hour, at the Imperial Headquarters." Early in 1942, all Japanese papers reported that Emperor Hirohito "stayed awake all night" because he was "so anxious" to hear the battle reports from besieged Singapore. Later, when this bastion fell, he was "pleased" to present himself "several times on the Palace Bridge" to receive the "banzais" of his subjects.

The Japanese, whether pro or anti Emperor, are well aware of his wartime record and in December 1945 when a report swept Japan that the Emperor wanted to abdicate in recognition of his "war responsibility", there was no demand that he should stay. Then, the Japanese thought that SCAP considered the Emperor guilty of some unstated war crime but on the contrary, they were to hear General MacArthur state in January 1946: "He (the Emperor) squarely takes his stand for the future along liberal lines."

So the Emperor kept his Throne, encouraged by that outdated philosophy that a king can assure a country's "stability."

(Part Two, "The Emperor's Role in the Past Two Years," will follow in next week's Review.)

EAT AT

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No Liberal, Independent Papers In Yunnan

— *An Analysis of the Chinese Press* —

HELEN P. F. SHIH

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Kunming, (By Mail).

SINCE the publication of my article on "People's Corporation in Yunnan," I have made a point of probing and analyzing the conditions prevailing in the local press, since every citizen of Yunnan has a right to be given full information on what is going on in this so-called "people's corporation" and other enterprises.

There are a lot of inside and outside agreements in practically every undertaking here. For example, when two streets in this city were recently repaved, the busses which are supposed to service the citizens, were not allowed to run through these thoroughfares. The reason, it transpired, was the extremely low quality of the paving work. The Bureau of Public Works of the Kunming Municipal Government and the building contractors signed a "special contract" of which nothing was said in the press. The result of the contract is that the Municipal Government has ordered the busses to refrain from using the streets for fear that they would be damaged too easily.

The citizens here say that the roads must have been paved as window dressing, and not for the people's use. As taxpayers, they demand to know where the money for road repairs went. Quite logically, they assume that if all the streets in Kunming were to be repaired, the busses would be eliminated from this city altogether.

These vital facts are never covered in local papers. The facts concerning the scandalous handling of the Yunnan People's Corporation have been partially suppressed or ignored, while the translations of English texts does not always jibe with the original version. These differences may have been due to oversight or error, but it is noteworthy that the *Central News* translation of the Marshall farewell message omitted the word "reactionary."

Here in Kunming, nominally, we have nine newspapers, but the difference is in name only. It is no wonder people here consider it a waste of cash to buy two papers on any one day. In presenting this analysis I would like to stress that I am a non-partisan lao pai hsing, and have nothing to gain from attacking either the papers or any party.

Yunnan Jih Pao

The *Yunnan Jih Pao* was established on May 4, 1935, and it has a longer history than other papers in this city. The *Yunnan Daily*, as the translation goes, used to be the mouthpiece of Governor Lung Yun, but the people favored it. Every day, the Governor had his secretary read it to him in great detail and it was reputed to be the leading paper among the four which were then in existence. It gained especial popularity in wartime.

Four or five years ago, most of the paper's editorials concerned themselves mainly with democracy, and in some cases, the *New China Daily*, the organ of the Communist Party, even reprinted some of its editorial paragraphs. This, of course, created quite a stir in Chungking, and Chiang Ching-kuo, the Generalissimo's eldest son, together with Liu Chien-chun, a member of the Central Committee of the Kuomintung, were sent to Kunming to "supervise" the reorganization of the *Yunnan Jih Pao*.

Personnel Dismissed

The climax came with the dismissal of the editor-in-chief, the general manager and all the other editors and reporters for being suspected of belonging to the left wing. An opportunist, Ho Shau-cheng, was appointed publisher and concurrently manager of the reorganized paper. The result was that the circulation, which was rather large and at one time included about 14,000 subscribers in Hongkong, Rangoon and Singapore, began to dwindle with every passing day. At present the paper has only some 1,000 subscribers and is constantly "in the red."

But Ho has endeavored to make up for this loss in popularity. With the aid of the general secretary of the Yunnan Government he has ordered every hsien to subscribe for 50 copies of the *Yunnan Jih Pao*.

Lung Yun was very much grieved when he learned of the fate of his favorite paper. Last year, he ordered his first son, Lung Shwen-wu, to take over management of the paper, but this was blocked by the Government. It is now bruited about that the paper will be renamed the *Ping Ming Jih Pao*—the *Common People's Daily*. It will be supervised by the Director of the Yunnan Government Information Service, while the general secretary of the Provincial Government will be chairman of the board of directors.

Min I Jih Pao

The *Min Kuo Jih Pao (The Republic Daily)* the organ of the Yunnan Kuomintang Office, was renamed the *Min I Jih Pao (People's Opinion Daily)* on April 15, 1946. Yang Chia-ling, a member of the CC Clique of the Yunnan KMT Office, and the director of the Provincial Land Administration, was appointed publisher.

It is well known that the so-called Yunnan Provincial Council is packed with KMT yes-men, and the manner in which they were "elected" is not worthy of discussion. Suffice it to say that they were put on the list of candidates by the Secret-Five-Committee, which was made up of big shots and high officials of the administration. The paper is supposed to represent the opinions of the Council. But inasmuch as the council does not represent the people, how can the paper represent the council?

However, in spite of its unpopular nature, the KMT office and the councillors have managed to raise enough funds to run the paper, which has a circulation of about 5,000. It is said that one-third of its editorial staff is paid by the KMT office.

Chung Yang Jih Pao

It is well known that papers under this name, meaning the *Central Daily News*, are organs of the Kuomintang branch offices. Its editor is Chian Tsan-shin, who was one of the members of the Secret-Five-Committee in charge of drawing up the list of candidates for council "elections."

When the Kunming Tragedy occurred on December 1, 1945, when four students were killed and 10 others seriously wounded by Government troops, the student bodies charged that the *Central News Agency* and the *Central Daily News* were "twain rumor mongers," owing to the cooked up reports they circulated about the incident.

No students read this paper, although its circulation is around 4,000, because they regard the *Chung Yang Jih Pao* as a piece of scrap paper.

Chow Pao

The *Chow Pao* is a small morning paper, formerly published in Nanking since 1924. It was moved to Kunming just before the fall of Nanking into Japanese hands. Its owner, Wang Kung-tao, who has been repeatedly charged with market manipulation and speculation, utilizes the paper for his social activities.

During the war, a number of reporters were refused refuge in an airraid dugout by the Yunnan Air Defense Headquarters. When the emergency passed, the reporters published a joint statement in which they attacked the headquarters for its inhuman action. The *Chow Pao* re-

fused to publish this statement, and what is more, carried a panegyric to the commander of the headquarters.

Wang, the publisher, always declined to criticize those who were his personal friends but criticized his enemies, right or wrong. Wang, a relative of Governor Lung Yun, has created a "yellow sheet" and its circulation is not more than 2,000 copies.

Chen I Pao

During his tenure of office, Lu Tsung-jen, the much disliked Commissioner of Social Affairs, decided to organize a paper to propagandize his activities. The *Chen I Pao (The Justice Daily)* saw the light of day on October 10, 1943. It was financed by a bank, of whose board of directors Lu is chairman. The publisher is currently Yeuan I-jen, a graduate of the Central Political Institute of the Kuomintang.

One of Lu's henchmen, Ling Nan-yuan, a CC clique member of the KMT branch office here, and the chief accountant of the Yunnan Government, is the "superviser" of the paper. It is well known here that the *Justice Daily* has not commented on a single case of corruption during Lu's time. When the Ministry of Food ordered an investigation into charges of the People's Political Council concerning Lu's alleged corruption, Yeuan did all in his power to dissuade the other papers from publishing these charges of public funds embezzlement by Lu when he was head of the Yunnan Food Control Administration.

In spite of this partisanship, the paper's economic articles and detailed commercial reports have made it popular, particularly among the merchants, and its circulation is around 5,000.

Kuan Char Pao

Following the rejection of the former governor's offer to have his son manage the *Yunnan Jih Pao*, and the latter's discharge from the post of commander of the 19th Division sent to Indo-China to receive the Japanese surrender, Lung Yun decided to have his son open another paper. Thus, on June 26, 1946, the *Observer Daily* was delivered to its readers for the first time.

In the initial stages of its publication, the *Kuan Char Pao* appeared to be independent and quite liberal. Its editorials, especially, were like sharp daggers driven into the side of corrupt men. The readers were satisfied and much praise was showered on the paper. The circulation grew rapidly, until it passed the 8,000 mark, without overt political or personal aid from influential personages.

Following the Li-Wen assassinations in Kunming, Yang Li-der, former chief adjutant of Lung Yun, and more than 100 members of the Yunnan Police Administration were arrested on charges of being responsible for the murders. Lung Shwen-tseng, Lung Yun's third son, was mentioned as their ringleader. A reign of terror gripped Kunming. Eleven professors of Lienta University, including two or three members of the Democratic League, took refuge in the American consulate.

A general drive against liberals began and the *Kuan Char Pao* was accused of being an organ of the Democratic League. Its editorial members were put under surveillance.

This forced the paper to change its editorial policy overnight. Several days ago, two of its editors were dismissed for allegedly belonging to the left wing. This was reportedly done on instructions from the local party authorities.

The Yunnan Government warned the paper that its policy was anti-American, anti-Kuomintang and anti-Government, in some measure, for using articles and comments by Kuo Mo-jo and Mao Tung, both famous Chinese writers. Kuo and Mao are of course, left-wingers in the eyes of the KMT. The reader, however, is a better judge, and the circulation of the paper is now down to 3,000 copies. Generally speaking, the *Kuan Char Pao* is still the best paper in Kunming.

Ho Ping Jih Pao

This organ of the KMT Army was formerly known as the *Sao Tang Pao* which means *Wiping Out Daily*, a former organ of the National Military Council. This Ministry of Defense mouthpiece has been published for the last four years. When Kunming was placed under martial law in the course of its "reorganization" in October, 1945, the paper was the only source of information, as the others had been forced to suspend.

Its comment on the removal of Lung Yun added up to the viewpoint that the change of governors was the "wiping out of a traitor." In the course of its editorials, the Yunnanese were cursed roundly and with foul words.

Apart from the above, the reports in the *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, just as in the official *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, invariably ascribe victories to the KMT in the current Civil War, and if the reports were half true, this war would have come to a victorious end long ago. The Yunnanese are not uncommon people, and can see right and wrong, therefore the circulation of the *Ho Ping Jih Pao* is around a mere 800 copies.

Fu H'sin Wan Pao

The *Reconnaisance Evening News*, a mosquito paper, was established last July with the aid of merchant and business interests. Chang Nai-yen, the publisher-in-name, has gained a reputation in Kunming for being a news-vendor. The owner in actual fact is Sun Tze-shieng, who has been accused of war profiteering. Due to the lack of a "far-sighted policy" the paper at times offered comment not exactly favorable to the KMT and this gave occasion for the institution of "supervision" by a number of Party men. Its editorials are regularly written by members of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps.

On the morning of June 22, the windows of the paper were wrecked by a group of students from the Yunnan Provincial Agricultural School. This incident reportedly occurred due to the paper's assertion that the standard of English of a number of students in "a certain agricultural school" was very low. The paper said that these students, although in their third year, could only read an English text book of a junior middle school.

Several student representatives asked the paper to apologize for its mistake, and when the paper refused, the students wrecked its windows.

The Yunnan Government has ordered the Department of Education to punish the school principal and the ringleaders of the students. The circulation of this paper is around 5,000 copies, largely due to its commercial and business news items, similar to those in the *Chen I Pao*.

Chung H'sin Pao

This is also a mosquito paper owned by the brother-in-law of former governor Lung Yun, Lee Pai-tien, the former commissioner of finance. It does not serve the people, but is devoted to expanding the interests of the munificent citizens.

No one has been able to discover just why this paper is being published. Its circulation is around 1,500 copies, it is always "in the red" and its staff is underpaid. It has no visible editorial policy.

A group of tailors destroyed the paper's signboard last year because of a report that the tailors were about to go on strike. Some of the tailors were given sentences and imprisoned.

No Liberal Papers

Besides the foregoing journals, there are about 10 weeklies, such as the *Dragon Gate*, *Southwestern Wind*, *Times*, and others, but all these belong to the "yellow journalism" class or in the controlled category, and it avails no one to have them analyzed.

The people in Kunming and the surrounding hsien ask themselves why there are no liberal or independent papers. According to the reports the papers carry this republic is almost as good as the one described by Mr. Plato.

The two main reasons why there are no liberal papers in this part of the country, as well as in other areas, are the lack of freedom of the press, and the lack of "strength in unity" and the "self-fear complex" of the reporters and editorial writers. If all the private papers, not owned by the Kuomintang, were to unite in a single effort to clean up the Augean stables, I believe we could have some liberal and independent writing in this country.

The saying that "man does not live by bread alone," prevails here and this is why the people are willing to spend a lot of money to subscribe to liberal and progressive English-language and native papers published in Shanghai, Hongkong and foreign countries.

The Young China Party

C. P. CHAO

THE Young China Party was founded in Paris on December 2, 1923, by a group of Chinese students, in conjunction with a number of Chinese merchants and workers for the purpose of creating in China a new political regime based upon the principles of nationalism and democracy. Inspired by the French Revolution ideals of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity, the Young Italy slogan of Unity, Freedom and Independence, our party aims to make of China a modern State.

Ever since the movement conducted by the students in Peking on May 4, 1919, two distinct tendencies have emerged in Chinese political thought: those who were impressed by the Russian Revolution of October, 1917, stand for internationalism, for they consider the political revolution in China as a link in the chain of the World Revolution; and those who stand for nationalism preach that national independence and liberty should be attained by the efforts of the Chinese people. They oppose the theory of class struggle and interference in Chinese national politics by the Third International through the Chinese Communist Party.

The concretization of the latter tendency is undoubtedly reflected in the Constitution of the Young China Party, which appeals to all who are imbibed with national consciousness and patriotic sentiment. Since its foundation the Young China Party has had many conflicts with the Chinese Communist Party and even with the Kuomintang, which insists on maintaining its one-party dictatorship. Both parties are fundamentally inconsistent with the aspirations of the Chinese people.

KMT 1924 Reorganization

In 1924, the reorganization of the Kuomintang was carried out in Canton, and immediately the policy of alliance with the USSR and admittance into the Kuomintang of the Chinese Communists was put into practice. The Young China Party was vehement in its opposition to this move and judged it to be fatal to the welfare of the Chinese nation. Therefore, the Young China Party registered manifest opposition to the Kuomintang and to the Communist Party. In Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Chungking and Chengtu, bloody skirmishes often took place between the Young China Party members and the Chinese Communists. The then revolutionary Government in Canton even organized an Anti-Nationalist Campaign Week with the view of exterminating the Young China Party.

But the Young China Party developed its ramifications throughout the country. The YCP leaders missed no opportunity to reiterate their sincere advice to the enlightened members of the Kuomintang, urging them to get rid of the Communist elements in the party in order to prevent eventual disaster overtaking the Chinese nation. Two years later, in 1926, after the successful expedition against the Northern Militarists by the Southern Revolutionary Government, the Young China Party met Communist oppression everywhere, and many of its members suffered martyrdom.

In March, 1926, the Kuomintang carried out a great purge within its organization. The split between the two antagonistic parties had been finally and definitely accomplished. From that time the Kuomintang adopted a more friendly attitude towards the Young China Party. But because of the maintenance of a one-party dictatorship by the former, the latter found itself unable to reciprocate the attitude and thus the Young China Party maintained a non-cooperative policy.

Non-Cooperation Maintained

In August, 1927, at its Second General Assembly held in Shanghai, the Young China Party confirmed the maintenance of its non-cooperation policy vis-a-vis the Kuomintang, until such time as the latter should abandon dictatorship and adopt democratic principles of government. Meanwhile, the YCP carried on intermittent action against the dictatorial politics, and its members continued to suffer from government oppression.

The Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, offered a good chance for a truce between the political parties of China. Immediately, the YCP issued a statement urging the prompt realization of a political truce between parties and the creation of a united front to face Japanese aggression. Unfortunately, its unpreparedness for armed resistance led the National Government to entrust the fate of China to the late League of Nations, whose impotency is well-known.

The YCP organized many guerrilla corps in Manchuria and Jehol, and skirmishes with the Japanese invaders took place along the Great Wall. Hundreds of YCP members were killed, among them Mr. Miao Kun-Siu, a brilliant military leader.

Tension Increased

Owing to the increasing tension in relations between China and Japan and the aggressiveness displayed by the Japanese, the Kuomintang realized the necessity of cooperation among the different political factions. Consequently, in May, 1932, the National Government summoned a National Emergency Conference at Loyang in Honan Province. Nine Young China Party members were invited, and their first suggestion was that an end be put to the Kuomintang dictatorship. Failure to fulfill this primordial condition caused the Young China Party delegates to withdraw from the conference.

Five years elapsed. China had undergone a long ordeal. On the eve of the Lukouchiao Incident on July 7, 1937, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek invited the leaders of all political parties to Kuling for consultation. Five members of the Young China Party were present. As a result of the Kuling meeting, an Advisory Council of National Defense was created composed of the leading figures of all parties whose cooperation with the Kuomintang thenceforth commenced. Unanimously, they gave their pledge to support the National Government and to pursue the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

PPC Instituted

In July, 1938, the National Government, then at Hankow, instituted for the first time the People's Political Council, a consultative assembly in which the Young China Party had six representatives. The "program for the war of resistance and reconstruction of the nation" was adopted by the People's Political Council. Thus, a definite policy was set up for achieving final victory.

Since 1945, the Young China Party has had nine representatives in the PPC: Messrs. Tseng Chi, Tso Shiunsen, Li Hwang, Chen Chih-tien, Shan Nai-teh, Yu Chia-chu, Ho Lutze, Cheng Chen-wen and Chow Chien-chun.

After the transfer of the National Government to Chungking, the Young China Party representatives in the PPC introduced a proposal urging the institution of representative organs in the provinces and districts in order to prepare for the inauguration of a constitutional regime. This proposal was adopted by a large majority.

In January, 1946, the National Government at Chungking convened the Political Consultative Conference, to which the YCP sent five representatives. On behalf of their Party, they presented two important proposals:

(1) Convocation of a National Assembly for the drafting of a Constitution; the formation of a coalition government in which all political parties would participate; the institution of a responsible Cabinet before a bi-cameral parliament; recognition of provincial autonomy.

(2) Separation of the military from the civil administration; separation of the party organizations from the army.

Proposals Adopted

These two proposals were adopted by the Political Consultative Conference and inserted in the program for "peace reconstruction of the country" of the National Government. For the rehabilitation and reconstruction of a country devastated by eight years of Japanese oc-

China's Cigarette Industry

CHEN YIH

WHATEVER may be the natural causes that prompt men to crave tobacco and to smoke, the cigarette industry in China has become a great field for enterprise, and today ranks only second to such important industries as cotton spinning and weaving. It yields to the Chinese Government in revenue a total of 52 percent of all the commodity tax receipts, employs more than 80,000 men, women and children under normal condition in cigarette manufacturing and more than 2,000,000 farmers in tobacco leaf cultivation in the provinces of Shantung, Honan and Anhwei.

Like gunpowder, which was introduced to China while Europe was still engaged with the bow and arrow, tobacco was smoked in this country centuries before the West ever realized the possibilities of what it calls a "good smoke." The Chinese, although many a step ahead of the West in the initial application to use of both gunpowder and tobacco, were left behind with the rapid development of these discoveries in Europe, so much so that years later they both came back to the mother country in a tremendously improved state.

Among the first to import modern manufactured cigarette into China was an American firm, Mustard & Company, which began to import American cigarettes to China as early as 1890. It was also Mustard & Company which, in 1891, imported the first cigarette making machine. This firm was later merged with the British-American Tobacco Company, since 1935 known as the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors.

As the pioneer of the machine-made cigarette in China, Yee Tsoong also introduced modern tobacco planting in several provinces of North China. Faced with the perspective of an ever-growing demand in cigarette consumption and a practically insatiable market, this cigarette manufacturing company decided on the utilization of tobacco growing in China by encouraging the farmers to produce a grade of tobacco as good as that grown in Virginia and Carolina.

Shantung province has become China's Virginia. There tobacco has been extensively cultivated for centuries. The best products, by far, came from Anchou, Changyi, Changlo and Weihsien; tobacco from these regions is highly valued and brings good prices on the Shantung market.

Native leaf, however, was small and of inferior quality, while the method of drying was crude as compared with Western technique. After investigating the Kiaotsi railway area in 1914, the BAT set up an experimental tobacco farm near Fangtse, a railway station between Tsingtao and Tsinan. The following year a small number of farmers were trained to grow tobacco under the company's supervision and training, and by 1917 the crop came to 8,000,000 pounds.

Incentive Given

With a view to giving the farmers the greatest incentive to produce and market the newly-improved product, the BAT decided upon a marketing policy under which the farmers growing tobacco have the freedom to sell their product to the highest bidder. Under this scheme, the excellent effects of natural competition were manifested, a fact which led to the successful improvement of growing and marketing conditions. The policies followed by the BAT since those early years were most successful. As a result, in 1918 more than 29,000,000 pounds of tobacco were purchased by the company, and in 1935 it was doubled to 58,000,000 pounds, bought from the Shantung farmers by the BAT alone.

Following the successful inception of improved tobacco growing in Shantung, investigations were carried out in Honan in 1917. A small quantity of tobacco was grown by a limited number of farmers during the first year. The following year, the first tobacco crops of importance, amounting to 2,000,000 pounds, were produced in Honan. By 1920 the province sold to the BAT 14,000,000 pounds, and in 1924 23,000,000 pounds of improved tobacco.

Anhwei Developed

In Anhwei also experimental plots were set up by the BAT in the Feng Yang District and a number of farmers were induced to plant Virginia Bright Leaf. By 1917, approximately 200,000 pounds of leaf was produced in the district and 625,000 pounds the following years. Simultaneously with the gathering of these crops, the farmers were given instructions in advanced methods of growing and curing leaf with the result that in 1919, the BAT alone bought 8,500,000 pounds of leaf from Anhwei, and more than 20,000,000 pounds in 1936.

In the 50-odd years since the cigarette was first made on China's soil with an imported machine, the industry has developed tremendously. If judged only according to its specific weight in the field of commodity taxes collected by the Government, the tobacco industry could be considered second to none. The lower table on page 322 shows the various

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cupation the first requisites are peace and unity. This is the fundamental condition to be realized without further delay.

Unfortunately, the rivalry between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party constitutes a permanent threat to th ceountry. Forced to remain silent for so long, the Young China Party is now endeavoring most energetically to bring about a reconciliation between the two antagonists. As far back as May, 1939, the Party sent one of its members in the PPC, Professor Shan Nai-teh, to Yenan to confer with Communist leader Mao Tse-tung and other prominent Red personalities.

Again, in July, 1945, Professor Tso Shiun-sen, also a member of the PPC, flew to Yenan together with five non-Kuomintang members of the PPC to attempt a sublime demarche. Faced with strife between the two armed forces, a union of all third parties is not only desirable but imperative in order to form a mediatory force.

Hence, in 1941, some leaders of the Young China Party—Messrs. Tseng Chi, Tso Shiun-sen, Li Hwang, Chen Chih-tien, Yu Chia-chu and leaders of other political parties —created the "League of Democratic Groups," with Professor Tso Shiun-sen as its Secretary-General. Influenced by political vicissitudes, this group eventually became known as the China Democratic League. Nowadays, the Young China Party has ceased to entertain effective relations with this group although friendly contacts continue.

In December, 1945, the YCP held its 10th General Assembly at Chungking. Modifications were introduced covering the purpose of the Party, its statutes and its platform. Stress was laid on the three fundamental freedoms:

(1) Political freedom. — The Young China Party favors a genuine democratic regime, and repudiates any kind of dictatorship or autocracy;

(2) Economic freedom. — The YCP stands for the preservation of private ownership and the protection of private enterprise; a better system of distribution and improvement of social welfare;

(3) Moral freedom.—People must have the right to think, to speak, to write, to publish, to hold meetings and to form associations.

Center Set Up

In 1946, the Party established a research center of political, economic and social sciences in Shanghai, and appointed Professor Ho Lu-tze as its director. The Young China Party is a national party comprising all the vital elements of society: professors, teachers, students, enterpreneurs, merchants, farmers, workers, public functionaries, men of liberal professions and service men. Under the Party's guidance and supervision a China Cadets Corps has been organized. The Corps is composed of young men and women, most of whom are students. The Party's central office is now in Shanghai and it has more than 25 provincial and overseas branches.

commodity taxes collected in 1946 for the country as a whole, from which it is evident that rolled tobacco brought in nearly half of all commodity taxes collected in that period. The situation is hardly changed today.

In this already well-developed, and at the same time only budding industry, Yee Tsoong occupies a prominent place. Statistics for Shanghai, in respect of output and commodity taxes paid show that the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company has produced roughly 15 percent of locally manufactured cigarettes and paid more than 20 percent of the commodity tax:

OUTPUT AND TAX PAYMENTS

January/December, 1946.

SHANGHAI ONLY

Output	Total	854,125	c/s.
	Y.T.T.	123,770	,,
	Y.T.T.	14.49%	
Tax	Total	$174,090,020,500	
	Y.T.T.	$ 35,209,473,200	
	Y.T.T.	20.22%	

6 Months Nov. 1946—April 1947 inclusive:

Output	Total	663,781	c/s.
	Y.T.T.	109,399	,,
	Y.T.T.	16.48%	
Tax	Total	$179,011,914,800	
	Y.T.T.	$ 42,229,136,800	
	Y.T.T.	23.59%	

(Note:—c/s==cases of 50,000 cigarettes each).

Shanghai, July 10, 1947.

The current Civil War has, unfortunately, seriously undermined the production of tobacco leaf both in Shantung and Honan, For the moment, both the Yee Tsoong and the Chinese companies have to depend on imported leaf, although a certain quantity of native tobacco does trickle through to the manufacturing centers.

Possibilities Great

With peace, great possibilities for the further development of the tobacco growing industries in Shantung, Honan and Anhwei are in store. The further growth of this industry will not only affect the prosperity of the tobacco growing farmer but there are expanding employment possibilities for skilled labor in the factories, which, as in the case of the YTT, are scattered about the country.

As said above, the cigarette and tobacco industry is second to none in China, or, rather, will be, when the requisite conditions for its development again obtain. The resumption of tobacco growing in Shantung and Honan will be highly beneficial to local industrial prosperity, increased employment and higher tax yields for the Government.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF COMMODITY TAX RECEIPTS AND ESTIMATES FOR 1946, CHINA

(Published in the Central Daily News of June 23, 1947)

Item	Classification	Actual Receipts	Percentage of Actual Receipts	Estimates	Percentage of Actual Receipts against Estimate
	Total	473,847,043,010.00	100%	352,055,900,000.00	134%
1.	Rolled Tobacco	223,162,453,550.00	47.10%	197,641,700,000.00	113%
2.	Cotton Yarn	68,850,558,348.00	14.54%	34,800,000,000.00	198%
3.	Sugar	60,149,021,556.00	12.69%	27,575,000,000.00	218%
4.	Native Wine	33,184,864,296.00	7.00%	22,670,000,000.00	146%
5.	Cured Tobacco	22,948,578,837.00	4.84%	18,653,000,000.00	123%
6.	Native Tobacco	19,839,560,893.00	4.19%	28,003,000,000.00	71%
7.	Mineral Products	12,204,807,889.00	2.58%	6,700,000,000.00	182%
8.	Matches	10,610,205,870.00	2.24%	6,167,000,000.00	172%
9.	Foreign Wine	8,020,998,805.00	1.69%	6,818,000,000.00	117%
10.	Fur and Skin	5,046,258,807.00	1.14%	75,000,000.00	721%
11.	Wheat flour	2,735,349,352.00	.58%	1,000,000,000.00	273%
12.	Foils	2,378,690,614.00	.50%	168,000,000.00	1,145%
13.	Tea	2,139,007,767.00	.45%	147,500,000.00	1,450%
14.	Cement	1,016,670,216.00	.21%	675,000,000.00	151%
15.	Cosmetics	778,940,129.00	.16%	750,000,000.00	104%
16.	Beverages	299,798,671.00	.06%	150,000,000.00	200%
17.	Others	125,277,410.00	.03%	62,500,000.00	200%

Note:—Revenue receipts of Northeastern Provinces are not included.

A Plea For Chinese Collaborators

S. L. LOO

SINCE ordinary peace-time laws are designed for normal conditions and do not cover the special and peculiar cases arising in war time, all nations have, during war time, promulgated special measures to deal with the various emergencies. Thus, in 1939, the Chinese Government passed the Special Law dealing with crimes against the mother-country and collaboration with the enemy. But as the particular emergency has passed and conditions have returned to normal, the various countries have abolished, or greatly modified, the special war-time laws and regulations concerning collaboration with the enemy, and declared a special amnesty for all purely political cases of collaboration.

Thus in the Philippines, Burma Indonesia, Hongkong, Malaya, Siam, most of the important former collaborators are already at liberty and many are even holding important public positions again; only those guilty of actual military espionage and homicide have been exempted from the amnesty.

Now China is no longer actually at war with Japan; in fact, the negotiation of a peace treaty between the two countries is imminent. Thus there is every reason why the special law against the Chinese collaborators should be abolished, and following the precedent set by other countries, the collaborators released. These collaborators were punished for the crime of "conspiring with the enemy country" but since the "enemy country" is being transformed into a "friendly country" the crime is *ipso facto* obliterated, and the criminal should be given the benefit of an amnesty.

Law A Hindrance

There are other reasons why the special law against enemy collaboration should be forthwith abolished.

In the first place, the existence of this Special Law hampers the workings of ordinary law, since the emergency conditions which called for its promulgation no longer exist. Its very existence hampers the return to normal conditions in China and perpetuates the panicky state of mind of respectable Chinese citizens, many of whom have gone abroad, to Hongkong or even America, pending the abolition of this special law. Law should aim at prevention rather than punishment, especially of what is no longer a danger to society.

The very term "Nan-chien" used in the Special Law is antiquated, being a relic of the monarchical form of government. It is a term inappropriately applied to the great majority of actual cases tried in the courts; for in practically every case only indirect, vicarious collaboration can be proved, but not direct collaboration, far less actual treason. So much so that there is some ground for believing that had the Chinese collaborators been tried under any other nation's legal system, the overwhelming majority of those now convicted, would surely have been acquitted.

Originally A Warning

Furthermore, laws should not be retroactive in effect and specially designed as a *post facto* punitive measure against those who were so unfortunate as to be left behind in the occupied areas. The special law in question was originally promulgated as a warning to the people against collaboration with the enemy, and at the time of promulgation it was aimed especially at the people in the free areas. At the end of 1945, after the surrender of Japan, it was applied, by virtue of certain additions to the original text, to the people in the former occupied areas for acts committed prior to the surrender, without taking into consideration the fact that people under

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enemy occupation were not at liberty to act for themselves. Neither was there any distinction made between those who were forced to work under enemy orders and those who did "free lance" underground work against the enemy while holding positions in the puppet regime—all are liable to conviction as "traitors."

The special law against collaboration is actually too vague and indefinite, contrary to the principle that law should be specific and definite. There is no definition of what constitutes "conspiracy with the enemy," and thus the judges are given too wide a margin of interpretation. It regards anyone holding a post in the puppet regime as a "traitor," regardless of motive and conduct. Thus President Roxas, of the Philippines would have, under the present Chinese system, surely been regarded as "guilty" simply by virtue of his membership in the Laurel regime, and not regarded as the patriot and statesman he undoubtedly is.

The measures contained in the Special Law are too sweeping and against all common sense and justice. To mention just a few points: Whether the sentence is death or only one year and three months, all property is confiscated, whether family property, lawfully acquired property, or wealth acquired by improper means during the puppet regime. There is no distinction made between a person acting under "force majeure" or a person really committing treacherous acts; in fact, a study of the cases will show that "political collaborators" (who in other countries of South East Asia have been set free) are much more severely punished than those who acted as spies and informers for the enemy.

Abolition Recommended

With the promulgation of the National Constitution, guaranteeing human rights and human freedom, and personal property rights, all special laws, not in accordance with the new principles enunciated in the Constitution should thus be abolished at once. For the longer these ill-fitted measures continue on the statute books, against the current world tendency for unity, peace and reconciliation, the longer will the chaos in China continue, making her finally the laughing stock of the world.

America has taken the lead in advocating clemency to, and reconciliation with, defeated political opponents. After the disastrous Civil War she released the rebellious leaders, such as the Southern Confederation's President Jefferson Davis, after the briefest of detentions; as a result, the foundations of national unity were consolidated and America became the strongest and wealthiest power in the world.

Would it not be appropriate and wise for the Chinese leaders to follow this example? Such a step will surely not only win the approval of all democratic nations, but also make China a stabilizing power in the Far East. For by exercising, in the interest of unity and national stability, this same policy of clemency and reconciliation, the National Government will win back the loyalty and devotion of those who had been covered nominally to work with the enemy, but who would otherwise never have taken up arms against the National Government.

Japan, the common enemy in the Far East, is losing her status as an enemy country. Influential Americans already regard her as a future friend and ally in the cause of democracy and stability, and a large American loan rumoredly is being considered. In view of these facts, China must not lag behind. The removal and the liquidation of the last vestiges of the war spirit and hatred in the Far East, and the liberation of those Chinese collaborators who were but the unfortunate victims of Japanese military coercion must be effected without further delay.

There are 10,000,000 homeless persons in North Kiangsu province today as the result of a breach in the Grand Canal and Huai River dikes created by flood waters swelled by seasonal rains. More than 20 hsien covering about 140,000 square miles from Hsuchow to the Yellow Sea are flooded. Ten million mow of farmland are covered with the water which is still rising with surprising speed, according to the *Hsin Min Pao*.

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The Poor Citizen Always Pays

ANDREW CHOW

ACCORDING to the local press, at nine o'clock in the evening of July 27th, three persons tried to enter the Golden Castle Theater, at the corner of Yates Road and Avenue Foch, on two tickets. One of the three was refused admittance. A policeman was called to prevent the attempted illegal entry. The policeman became involved in a fight with a Chinese military policeman (MP) over the technicality of their spheres of influence and authority. This fight degenerated into a machine gun and automatic rifle brawl, involving an estimated 200 military police and 100 policemen, resulting in 10 dead, eight wounded.

There were also casualties among the pedestrians.

The following day 12,000 Shanghai policemen went on strike. A group of policemen then repeatedly invaded and smashed the Golden Castle Theater. The theater had been damaged first on the night of the fight. The place was invaded anew at 11 a.m. and again at 4:30 p.m. the following day. Cold storage installations, windows, and lights were all smashed and films thrown out of the windows. Besides material damage, defenseless, innocent employees who remained in the theater were beaten and the engineer and three servants were reported missing. The theater now stands deserted, a monument to the courage and integrity of our police.

Ever Quick With Guns

The highlights of these outrages can be listed as:—

(1) The fight between city police and Chinese military police.

(2) Damage to luckless civilians and to the theater.

(4) The outrageousness of the whole chain of events.

(1) The fight between the police and the MPs under the government setup is not at all surprising. Both have been detailed to maintain peace and order with very little understanding or definition of authority. Being military men with little education and training, and very quick with their guns, this is their only known means of settling an argument. You cannot give such men guns and expect them not to use them. More training and discipline will certainly do them no harm.

(2) Police losses—there were 14 demands, namely:—1) That Capt. Li Tai-yu, who led the MP's, be put to death; 2) that the deputy commander of MP headquarters and all MPs involved be punished; 3) that the dead policemen be given elaborate funerals; 4) that a memorial service be held for them; 5) that their families be compensated; 6) that the gendarmerie pay for transportation of the dead to their native places; 7) that the incident be settled immediately; 8) that the policemen be given three days' leave for funeral services; 9) that the manager of the Golden Castle Theater be punished; 10) that others who "mishandled the case" be punished; 12) that the "academic standards" of Military Police be raised; 13) that policemen who came to the rescue of their comrades be free of punishment; and 14) that the Military Police guarantee no repetitions of this incident.

Innocent Civilians Killed

On the other hand, the bodies of the unlucky civilians were given to their families without even a word of apology, to say nothing of compensation. It was "just too bad." They were in the way of gunfire in the middle of the city.

To the police and military police, lives are cheap. It never occurs to them that they are paid and hired to protect the lives and property of the people and not to exploit or destroy them. They are the masters. Everywhere they go they demand special privileges. They want to be paid extra for performing their duties in addition to their regular pay, on the excuse of being underpaid. There may be poverty and starvation among our people, but the police and military police are not underfed.

(3) The outrageousness of the event.

The police have repeatedly assaulted the theater, and deliberately beaten employees, and a few are still missing. Property was destroyed. Acting as a mob, policemen can take in their hands the law as well as the lives of the people they are hired to protect.

The fight was a fight between the police and Chinese military policemen. Had the policemen attacked the CMP headquarters, we could understand, and regard it as attempted revenge. But no, the police, instead of taking this matter up with the proper authorities and the military police, instead of trying to punish the guilty party, they must run amok in the Golden Castle Theater, which cannot be considered as anything but a cowardly act.

It is also very interesting to learn that the police are now looking for the party of three who tried to gain admittance to the theater on two tickets. I would not be surprised if, since they failed to do much to the military police, they make these three the "goats."

Taxpayer To Foot Bill!

Too bad, the civilians of China always have to pay and pay and pay for the bad conduct of our poor government employees. This should be ended. The responsibility for the outrage rests definitely with the parties involved, and not on the theater or any poor, meek citizen.

The policemen who deliberately wrecked the theater, the property of private citizens, should be punished and made to pay for the damage. They are paid to keep law and order in the city and to protect the property and lives of the people.

Why should the SMG lend the theater money which comes out of the taxes we pay for reconstruction? Why not collect from the grasping police and the arrogant gendarmes? Just this once, put the boot on the other foot.

About 590 textile machines shipped here from Tientsin were seized by the local military authorities on suspicion of being enemy property. The entire shipment is said to be valued at CNC$100,000,000,000 and weighs 300 tons. The machines were eventually destined for Chungking.

* * *

Following the reductions of import quotas for gasoline and kerosene, "a great tendency" toward some form of rationing is seen here, according to Public Utilities Commissioner T. C. Tsao. The quota for gasoline has been lowered from US$-2,500,000 to US$2,000,000 for the period from August to October, 1947. Meanwhile, diesel oil quota was hiked from US$6,250,000 to US$7,000,000 for the same period.

* * *

The Economic Herald published the following figures of industrial production per month, released by the Shanghai Industrial and Supervisory Committee: Vegetable Oil, 120,000 piculs, Bean Oil, 30,-000 piculs; Soap, 150,000 cases; Matches, 29,000 cases.

Business Continues Quiet

AS a result of heavy losses sustained from speculation in Hongkong dollars, the Ho Cheng Bank in Hongkong and in Shanghai was forced to close its doors. The Pa Chuan Bank, which was closely affiliated with the Ho Cheng Bank, closed also when it found it impossible to meet its obligations. Although the closure of the two banks had no effect on the general financial condition, businessmen became cautious and the general business outlook was weak.

Continued uncertainty as to the outcome of the Wedemeyer Mission has rendered business quiet. During the week there were a few spurts on the stock market when Chinese shares rose slightly, but towards weekend everything settled down again. This contrasted with a downward trend in foreign shares, with transactions being limited in number. Local banks and stock brokers showed some interest in Chinese Government bonds, which rose slightly when it was rumored that China's currency might soon be changed. When this report was denied by Finance Minister O. K. Yui, quotations on these bonds dropped also.

The money market was featureless and on the whole easy, with Government banks paying out large sums of money for the following reasons:

(1) A total of CNC$50,000,000,000 was paid as tea loans.

(2) For flour and wheat loans a sum of CNC$30,000,000,000 to CNC$40,000,000,000 was paid.

(3) A total of CNC$50,000,000,000 was paid for cotton purchase payments.

(4) Shanghai military and civil offices received large amounts of money.

(5) Receipts from sales of commodities by the Government have been greatly reduced in recent weeks.

(6) Large sums were being remitted from Hongkong, Canton and other cities to Shanghai.

Prices Decline

Despite the easy money market, financial quotations and commodity prices continued to drop. For instance, prices for cotton yarn dropped for various reasons:

(1) In outport cities prices of cotton yarn were lower than in the Shanghai market, which made it unprofitable for the merchants to buy here for export. It was reported that over 70 cotton yarn shops closed down recently in Swatow, Hsuchow, Pengpu and other cities.

(2) News was received that shipments of cotton yarn and piece goods to the South Seas were being returned here as market prices in those areas were found to be lower than in this city.

(3) The activities of local cotton yarn dealers were affected by the closing down of the two local banks.

(4) A surplus of textiles is being created because of the large quantities of cotton yarn being sold by the China Textile Industries Inc., and other private cotton mills.

(5) Prices of cotton yarn in the black market decreased daily as the official price was lowered by the authorities.

Quotations Given

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities:

	August 2 CNC$	August 9 CNC$
Bond C	9,600	13,700
Wing On Textile	240	207
Mayar Silk	425	380
Ewo Cotton ...	96,000	81,000
Rice	425,000	395,000
Wheat flour	111,000	121,000
Peanut oil	820,000	920,000
20,s Yarn 10,900,000		10,000,000
Raw silk 30,000,000		28,500,000
Rayon 24,900,000		24,900,000
Ruby Cigarettes	93,400	99,200
Koo Ban Soap ..	473,000	478,000
My Dear Matches	3,110,000	3,150,000

According to the *Sin Wan Pao*, Chu Chi, Deputy Director of Customs, said that the practice of smuggling in South China in recent months was not as bad as that of February and March of this year. Chu assured the press that the total Customs revenue for the current year will reach CNC$1,500,000,000,000 and that special measures are being taken by the authorities to stop smuggling.

* * *

It has been persistently rumored that Japanese cotton piece-goods have been smuggled into China through some seaports on the Chinese coastline, reports the *Sin Wan Pao*. It is feared that the Chinese weaving industries will be greatly affected by such an economic invasion, if the tendency is not checked.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Civil War Intensification Said Imminent; Jap Trade Reopened

ALTHOUGH fighting was reportedly centered in two areas: Northern Shensi and Central Shantung, there were indications that the Civil War might flare up in the Northeast provinces almost any day now. On the one hand were Government reports that a "sixth" Communist offensive was being prepared in Manchuria, and on the other, the Communists announced that the slogan of "Defense Against Chiang" was being supplemented by the exhortation of "Counter-Offensive Against Chiang." Both sides, therefore, were agreed that an offensive was imminent in Manchuria.

In Northern Shensi, the infiltrating tactics followed by the Communists brought them into the vicinity of Yulin, large Government base and airfield, which they attacked several days ago with considerable forces. The Government reported that the Reds were repulsed with heavy losses (3,000 dead and wounded) and that the garrison of the city was holding out well. The Communists, however, succeeded in reaching the Yulin airfield and destroyed installations and buildings. Other dispatches carried by pro-government papers said that the Reds had laid siege to the city and that reinforcements were being rushed to the succor of the defending forces.

By this weekend, the question of the fighting around Linchu had not yet been settled either way. The Government continued to hold that it was a Nationalist victory, while the Reds said it was a Nationalist defeat. Nationalist reports said the Communist armies under General Liu Po-cheng, numbering about 30,000 men, were forced to cross the Yellow River, and while in North Honan they took possession of a number of North Honan towns along the Lunghai Railway. Among the captured cities was the railway center of Minchuan.

Other reports said that a Communist "pocket" was resisting in the area of Taian, around the town of Chuyeh, said to be in Government hands. Nationalist troops were attempting to drive from Tsingtao across Red-held territory to join the forces operating around Weihsien, along the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway. These reports said the Nationalists captured Kaomi, which would be the nth time this small Shantung city has changed hands in the period of about two months.

A report carried by *AP* from Nanking quoted the Communist radio in North Shensi as saying that while the Government suffered 1,120,000 casualties, the Communists sustained losses of 258,000 men, killed, wounded and captured. This presumably covers a period of one year ending July 31.

Premier Invites Direct Foreign Investment

PREMIER Chang Chun issued a statement saying that direct foreign investment in China will be permitted and especially welcomed in the manufacture of motive power equipment, tool making plants, automobile factories, and locomotive, aircraft and steamship building industris. "Direct investment made in the name of foreign individuals or corporations in manufacturing or industrial enterprises in China to be operated solely by foreign interests," except those reserved for state operation or Chinese nationals, Chang Chun explained. He added that foreign businessmen will be permitted to remit "an appropriate portion of their profits" to the country of capital origin.

* * *

WEDEMEYER MISSION

FOLLOWING a flying visit and inspection tour of Taiwan, General Wedemeyer was reported to have told Huang Chao-ching, chairman of the Taiwanese People's Assembly, that the United States has no ulterior designs whatsoever on Taiwan and that American assistance to China has sprung out of sincerity and friendship between the two countries.

An earlier report by *UP's* Walter Logan from this city said that reliable Chinese Government sources revealed that the American Army Advisory Group was planning to set up a training school on Formosa to train six infantry combat divisions for participation in the Civil War.

The report further said that the US Navy hoped to set up a major naval base on the island, either at Keelung, on the extreme northern end of the island, or at Kaoshun, on the southern tip, as "part of a long-range naval program in the Far East."

American army sources in Nanking confirmed the first part of the report, but added that the plan called for the training of three divisions with the entire program now awaiting General Wedemeyer's report of his investigation.

Logan further reported that the army was planning to set up infantry and artillery schools at Tanshan, 20 miles from Nanking, a coast defense school on Formosa and a cavalry school at Tienshui, in Kansu. The army already operates an aviation academy near Hangchow, and a training program at Chengtu for air cadets.

Commenting on these reports, the Communist radio said that they supported the contention that American policy had already been decided upon before the arrival of the Wedemeyer Mission, which "was merely a mask to cover up new acts of American imperialism."

* * *

JAPAN TRADE

AUGUST 15, the formal reopening of private trading with Japan passed without any special omen, but Chinese public opinion continued to voice protests against what was called "premature resumption of trade with the enemy;" labor joined with Chinese industrialists in voicing its protest, and the General Association of Labor sent its representatives to Nanking to petition the Government, which had earlier decided through its State Council to trade at present, to do something against resurgent, trading Japan.

From Tokyo came the report that SCAP officials and the Indian Trade Delegation to Japan have agreed that India would supply Japan with 170,000 bales of raw cotton up to the end of October this year.

India originally planned to sell Japan 400,000 bales during 1947, but it was found that Japan could not use so much at present.

Meanwhile, a *Central News* report from Washington stated that the Commodity Credit Corporation has bought 30,000 bales of cotton for export by the United States Army to Japan and Korea. *Central News* likewise said that negotiations are nearing completion for credits totalling US$400,000,000 and US$500,-

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ENGLISH SPOKEN

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

THE American press last week offered interesting comment on the economic crisis in Britain, events in Indonesia, and lengthy comment on the China situation.

* * *

INDONESIA

THE *New York Times* said that the Security Council has scored an important victory in bringing large scale fighting to an end and it would be tragic now if the original impetus were lost. The Security Council should promptly proceed to the appointment of at least a truce-supervising commission, and preferably to the appointment of a three or five-nation arbitration commission, as the representatives of Australia and the Philippines have suggested.

"If mediation by the United States were the only way of bringing lasting peace to Indonesia, everyone would, of course, welcome it. But there is no good reason why such a commission could not be gathered as quickly as could one from a single nation. And it would be much more effective in helping the Dutch and the Republicans work out a peaceful solution than would a group from the United States alone. It would have behind it the full majority of the United Nations," the *New York Times* declared.

* * *

CHINA

THE *Denver Post* wrote: "Few officials in our State Department hold any shining illusions about the Chinese political scene. In these days of globe-circling aircraft and atomic bombs, the East China coast represents the western border of the United States. If America is to uphold the democratic principles on which the States were united, our policy in China must be democratic."

A democratic policy, according to the *Denver Post*, means that the United States should not give assistance to the Chinese Government in its oppression of the people. Chiang Kai-shek needs aid badly. When President Truman and Secretary Marshall suggested last year that a broadening of the Government would produce aid, Chiang obligingly included a few more liberals, all the time maintaining strict control in the hands of the right wing of the Kuomintang which has so long dominated China.

"He has smilingly made surface changes so as not to embarrass the American Government, but he has made no basic change at all. Now, since the United States has removed its troops from China and since the failure of the Marshall mission, America must decide which course it will follow in the Far East, and that course primarily concerns China. The United States should give aid to the Chinese, but only under a definite condition. That condition is a broadening of the Chinese Government," the *Post* declared.

Broadening means: 1) Chiang must include liberals in responsible positions; 2) The Chinese Government must place the KMT on an equal footing with the other parties in China; 3) The Chinese Government must hold elections for local government officers and for the National Government as well, which has never had a true election; 4) It must give the right of habeas corpus, the right of trial, allow free speech, a free press; 5) It must stop discrimination against foreign nationals.

"This does not mean that the United States should attempt to foist Western Democracy onto China. But there are certain basic human rights that should be guaranteed for every living man, and the United States should exert pressure to see that Chiang gives them to his people.

"Even though the United States is fighting Communism throughout the world and Communism is a danger in China, the American Government cannot continue to support totalitarian governments and keep the respect of the people of free countries," the *Denver Post* concluded.

* * *

BRITAIN

THE *New York Herald Tribune*, commenting on the current British crisis, said that it is not easy to bring into sound perspective the real nature, depth or potential consequences of the British financial crisis. And it is hardly appropriate for Americans to try to pass judgment on the "sufficiency of the drastic, if still generalized, program which the British labor government has belatedly presented to its people."

From the American point of view it can be said that just over a year ago this country agreed to invest three and three-fourths billion dollars in British recovery, as a prerequisite to recovery of a working international enterprise system. Today, the credit is within two months of exhaustion, and its object has not been attained, the paper said.

Whether the Attlee program will be sufficient to close the gap between dollar income and dollar outgo must obviously depend on the severity with which the powers are used and the program is applied. London, talking dramatically of a world dollar famine does not conceal the idea that the Attlee program may break dollar prices. Whether it does or not, the question for American policy will still be serious. We cannot continue to loan exports to economies which fail to show the will or ability to get themselves on a self-sustaining basis; but, neither, on the other hand, can we price ourselves out of a world market which we and others so badly need. The progress of the Attlee program will have a very significant bearing on American as well as British economic statesmanship," the *New York Herald Tribune* concluded.

The *Washington Post* said that the new program is the kind of self-help that will doubtless produce amelioration in the terms of the Anglo-American loan agreement. It is also one of the preparatory stages for the Marshall plan," the paper added.

000,000 for Japan. More than US$300,000,000 will be used for the purchase of raw materials other than cotton and industrial items in the manufacture of goods for Japan's export program.

The financing of cotton purchases will be made separately by the newly established private organization known as the North American Cotton Corporation which will furnish credits for payment in finished cotton goods exported by Japan on a six-month credit plan. The amount of credit involved in this scheme will total close to US$150,000,000.

* * *

CONSCRIPTION

THE Military Service Bureau in Nanking announced that the enrolment of volunteers under the Conscription Law would be temporarily limited to the larger cities of the nation. Earlier, an announcement said that 1,000 youths volunteered for service in the capital.

The bureau reminded the public in its statement that although volunteers were wanted, members of Communist organizations and underground Communist workers would not be accepted. It further said that the training program, including shooting, drilling and simple fighting tactics would require a year.

In connection with conscription, the Chinese press has reported numerous unsavory incidents. Now, the *China Press*, in a local dispatch said this week that a number of young men were pressganged by military personnel in the local Wayside District, presumably to fill up the ranks of their regiments thinned as the result of desertions on the part of new recruits. In this particular case it was said that young men were seized at random, their heads shaved and they were "inducted" into the army, to be sent to North China as reserves.

* * *

ELECTIONS

ON the heels of last week's report that an election campaign had started in Shansi, the local Chinese press said that election offices have been set up in Chekiang, Anhwei and Szechuen.

The *Sin Min Wan Pao*, liberal journal, said that "various ways and means have been devised by the candidates to compete with one another in the forthcoming elections. Some have resorted to the Big Sword Society in an attempt to use force to manipulate the elections, while others begged and asked other people to beg the voters to cast their votes for them. A number of them went so far as to utilize their young daughters and concubines to influence the voting. Others have kidnapped voters for indoctrination. Still others have set up reception stations in various hsiang and chen for buying votes."

In Hokiang, Szechuen, keen competition is in evidence, and during the month, the local district court has handled more than 3,000 criminal cases arising from disputes over the elections. Many people, the *Sin Min Wan Pao* said, have been deprived of their right to vote or to be elected.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

THE local Chinese newspapers this week commented at length on the smuggling situation in South China. The *Ta Kung Pao*, sole independent paper here, opined that currency reform was not a pressing problem, but was more concerned about the cure to the current Japanese problem.

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SMUGGLING

IN an interview with a reporter from the *Sin Wan Pao*, Mr. Kang Hsin-ju, General Manager of the Szechuen Meifang Bank, Chungking, said that in Canton alone, there are 130 firms engaged in smuggling goods for others. If this large scale smuggling continues, "the Government's whole foreign trade control policy will be undermined and the Customs revenues will be greatly reduced," the paper warns. Representations to the British and Portuguese Government on this question, have achieved no results. "We cannot allow Hongkong and Macao to continue indefinitely to be loopholes in China's foreign trade.

The *Chien Sien Jih Pao* reveals that goods smuggled out of China have been "either raw materials for war industries or daily necessities, and that those smuggled into this country have mostly been luxury goods...." This paper's solution to the question is the "early rendition of Hongkong and Kowloon to China by Britain," and hopes that the Hongkong Government will cooperate "with the Chinese Government in checking smuggling."

An item which especially attracts the attention of the *Shun Pao*, KMT supervised C. C. Organ, is "the fact that during the past six months Hongkong exported 950 tons of wolfram ore. What is even more worthy of attention is the fact that during the past six months the Soviet Trade Representation has been making large purchases of wolfram ore in Hongkong." From this fact the *Shun Pao* draws the conclussion that "under these circumstances, we cannot but suspect that the reason why Soviet Russia is making large purchases of wolfram ore is that she is strengthening her steel industry for war purposes and that she is increasing her armaments in anticipation of a third World War."

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CURRENCY REFORM

"LATELY, there has been again much talk about currency reform, and some people have even said that it is bound to come," states the *Ta Kung Pao*, although this paper does not believe that currency reform is a pressing problem at this time. "Currency reform would not be able to solve our present financial and economic difficulties, though it would not do any great harm and might even have some temporary favorable effect....in the interest of the entire economy, it would be best for us to wait until the general situation has improved before we effect any currency reform," is the opinion of that paper.

The *Ta Kung Pao* continues by comparing any currency reform at this time to a "kind of morphine injection," because the authorities are not able to find another remedy. It continues with a few suggestions for the authorities including the raising of foreign exchange stabilization fund for the purpose of stabilizing the exchange rate which, in the opinion of this paper, should be as high as the prevailing black market rate in order to "encourage exports and reduce the amount of imports temporarily." This paper also advises against a metallic currency system.

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JAPAN

"WITH regard to the question of resumption of trade with Japan," the *Ta Kung Pao* begins, "Chinese industrialists have unanimously opposed it, a group of Control Yuan members have appealed that consideration of the matter be deferred, and the Resident Committee of the People's Political Council passed a resolution calling for postponement of the resumption of trade with Japan." In spite of this opposition, the State Council ultimately decided to reopen trade with Japan. This paper goes on to point out that China has no means of taking a public opinion poll on the matter to find out whether "the people's wishes tally with those of the State Council."

Referring to the exchange of notes between the U.S. and China, regarding the two-thirds majority vote at the 11 nation conference, the *Ta Kung Pao* declares that "superficially, this is a compromise between the U.S. and Soviet views, but in reality, it means the beginning of our sacrificing the veto power. If as result of this proposal made by China, Soviet Russia counts China as a member of the Anglo-American bloc, it will mean that Russia's veto power will be negated, in which case Russia will refuse to participate in the preliminary conference. If, on the other hand, Russia should decide to participate and if on certain major problems the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia should reach agreement to the detriment of China's interests, what could we do? Would China have sacrificed her veto power without getting anything in return?"

Continuing, the *Ta Kung Pao* hopes the Government will consider carefully that political tutelage has not been concluded, nor is there yet a constitutional government, which means that the Government is able to act as it pleases, "still, the people's wishes must not be ignored." After eight years of war, today, two years after V-J Day, the people are dejected and disappointed. "At this time, there is a strong possibility that the people may give vent to their sorrow and indignation through the Japanese problem. So, under no circumstances must the Government make undue concessions externally because of the internal situation, thus lightly sacrificing the fruits of victory."

Who's Who in China

DR. CHU CHIA-HUA, educator, government official and minister of education; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, May, 1893; educated at Tung Chi University, Shanghai, Tehnische Hochschule zu Charlottenburg, Berlin; University of Berne; Uni-

Dr. Chu Chia-hua

（朱家驊字騮先）

versity of Zurich; University of Berlin, Ph.D.; was professor of Geology and head of Department of German Literature, National Peking University, 1917-26; professor and head of Department of Geology, National Sun Yat-sen University, 1926; commissioner of civil affairs and acting chairman, Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1927; vice-chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen University, 1927-30; founder and director, Geological Survey of Kwangtung-Kwangsi, 1927-30; member, Canton Branch, Central Political Council, 1927-28; commissioner of civil affairs, Chekiang Provincial Government, 1927-30; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and member, Central Political Council, since 1929; chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen University, 1930; chancellor, National Central University, 1930-32; chairman, Board of Trustees, Sino-British Educational and Cultural Endowment Fund (formerly known as British Indemnity Fund), since 1932; Minister of Education, 1932-33; Minister of Communications, 1932-35 (holding two portfolios concurrently from November 1932 to April 1933;) acting secretary-general, Central Political Council, 1936; president, secretary-general, Academia Sinica, 1936-38; chairman, Chekiang Provincial Government, 1936-37; vice-president, Federation of League of Nations Association, 1937-46; chief councillor to Generalissimo, 1938; minister, Kuomintang Central Organization Board, 1939-44; acting president, Academia Sinica, since 1940; vice-president, Examination Yuan, 1941-44; President, Sino-Indian Cultural Society, since 1942; Minister of Education, since 1944; member of Standing Committee, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1945; State Councillor, National Government, 1943-47; honorary president, World Federation of United Nations Association, since 1946; address: Ministry of Education, Nanking.

A *UP* dispatch from Washington quotes the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization's report on the world food situation as saying that today there is a critical shortage, but some nations are withholding supplies. It said "drastic action" is needed on immediate production and export issues to keep European diets from falling below last year's levels in the next year.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Analysis

THE SOVIET IMPACT ON THE WESTERN WORLD *by Edward Hallett Carr. Published by The MacMillan Company, New York,* 1947. 113 pp., US$1.75. *Reviewed by Vasilii Demin.*

A SURPRISING volume of analysis is included in this little book of Professor Carr's. Within slightly more than 100 pages, the author, who is Professor of International Politics in the University College of Wales, studies and explains the political, economic, social, foreign relations, ideological and historical impact of Soviet civilization.

One of the more sober aspects of the volume is that it does not attempt to "debunk" the theories or Marx and his pupils and followers, as so many authors have attempted to do in recent times, precisely for 100 years. Professor Carr has confined himself to probing into the manner in which Soviet thinking and planning has affected the non-Soviet world and this gives his work a highly scientific quality. The author has not fallen into the trap of debunking a phenomenon which persists despite a century of "debunking."

There are, however, a few drawbacks, and even errors undoubtedly due to the professor's own background and beliefs.

Firstly, throughout his analysis, Carr invariably, speaks of the "western nations," and the "west" as opposed to the Soviets and the Bolsheviks, thus giving the reader to understand that although his conception of the USSR is based on a "class outlook," his western nations are not made up of classes, but comprise monolithic blocs which have a uniform reaction to the impact of Soviet ideas. This is of course erroneous, inasmuch as it is well known that Soviet ideas, or what the professor calls "mass civilization," have a varying quality of reception among the various strata of the population of these "western nations."

The foregoing error, if it may be called one, leads the author to state, for example, that the "reluctance of the western nations to adopt planning on a comprehensive scale is partly connected with their traditionally empirical habits of thought their reluctance to formulate a comprehensive social philosophy." In this sentence it is presupposed that the "western nations," which include capitalists, petit bourgeoisie, landlords, peasants and workers, are all against planning, because of their "empirical habits of thought," and not because of the prevailing system of production.

A most serious misconception is put forward by the author when he speaks of the economic strength of Germany in the 1930's, which "enabled that country eventually to dominate the markets of eastern and south eastern Europe." This domination of markets, Professor Carr should realize, is not the strength, but the weakness of an economy, for the economy which cannot contain itself within its own borders is by no means strong. A system of production and distribution which cannot fully utilize its home markets has never been considered strong, except by imperialists.

In writing of the Soviet ideological impact on the western world, the author is, perhaps, at his weakest. He treats Marxism as a creed, an irrational faith unsupported by knowledge, and in this manner contradicts himself and his entire analysis of a state built on the principles of Marxism. He also speaks of the "metaphysical implications of materialism," a conception akin to the "incendiary implications of the fire extinguisher."

The author is probably misinformed when he asserts that "the principles of conflict and flux occupy in the Marxist system a more central place than the materialism." Professor Carr, apparently, has not heard that the *system* is materialist, while its method is dialectical (in this case conflict and flux). The author is somewhat confused over the conception of "historically inevitable" and "economic determinism," between which he sees no real difference.

Outlook

APPEAL TO THE NATIONS *by Norman Thomas. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York,* 1947. 175 pp., US$2.75. *Reviewed by Donald Roberts.*

NORMAN Thomas has said that he will not run for president again. But he has not lost his moral earnestness to create a better world. "We cannot put to another and different test the years that are gone. But the future is not wholly beyond our power to shape."

In Appeal to the Nations he states the problem, discusses one by one the faulty answers to bringing in peace—through total victory (already gained), the UN, the fear of atomic warfare, world government, communism, "preventive war," or appeasement. The conditions are not favorable, Mr. Thomas admits.

He is rather severe upon the Soviet record. But Stalin has at least "limited his active aggression mostly to what might be called the Pan-Slavic area," and it was "a tactical error" of the United States to have pressed for atomic control independently of general disarmament. On this the United States must go farther: "Atomic energy for war will not be renounced unless war is renounced."

There is mention, and something of the unhappy savor alas in the mention, of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. How can we expect better results? But Mr. Thomas is specific as to what is involved. Disarmament will mean abolition of peacetime conscription; demilitarization of narrow waterways, except for UN; an agreed reduction of armies; international control of atomic energy for peace, not war; and an international security force. These are the minimum price of peace. These, and the liquidation of imperialism. In these Mr. Thomas would have the United States take leadership.

All this is good, yet disappointing. Perhaps, it is more important that every person "cultivate his own garden," bear his own responsibility in matters that touch him and his fellow man most closely.

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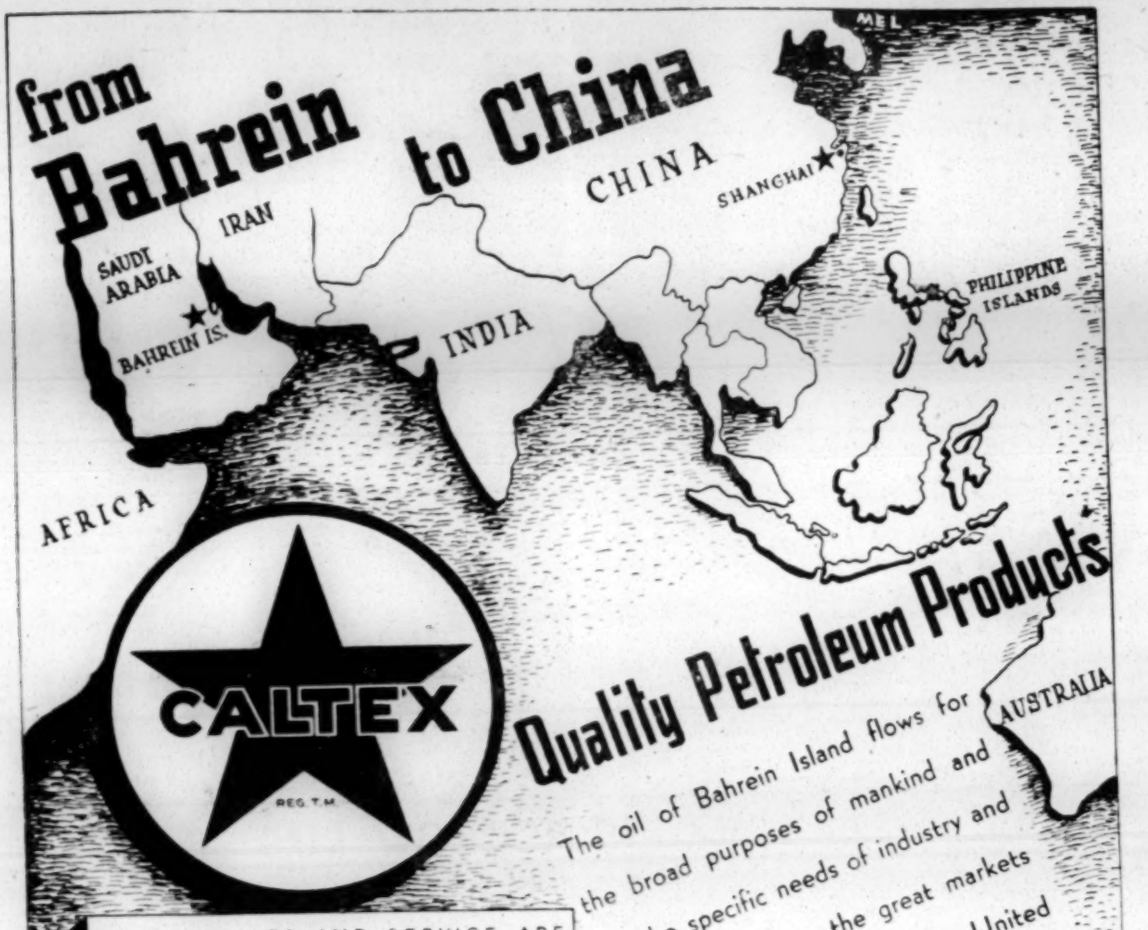

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TIME TABLE

72	4	76	6	8	78	2	10	12	16	TRAIN NO.	1	5	15	7	71	3	9	11	75	77
"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.
8.30	7.00	7.30	9.00	11.00	12.15	13.30	21.50	23.00	23.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A ↑	14.45	16.25	18.25	19.35	22.20	22.45	6.35	8.00	10.25	17.10
		8.55	10.16	12.14	13.48		23.27		0.56	D KUNSHAN D		15.24	17.09	18.22			5.28		8.34	16.05
10.13	8.41	9.42	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	1.43	A D SOOCHOW D A	13.06	14.33	16.23	17.36	20.31	21.06	4.39	5.39	7.10	15.19
10.18	8.48	9.49	11.08	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	1.55		12.59	14.19	16.17	17.23		20.58	4.32	5.19	7.04	15.09
11.10	9.36	10.45	11.57	13.55	15.35	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	A D WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.29	19.35	20.10	3.39	4.26	6.00	14.10
	9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00		12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19		
	10.31		12.59	15.03		17.09	2.27	3.13	4.05	A D CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	14.05	15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30		
	10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	4.13		11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20		
	11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	5.16	A D TANYANG D		11.09	12.41	14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03		
	11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	5.20			11.05	12.37	13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00		
	12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02	A CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07		
	12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09	D WEST A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00		
	13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50	A NANKING D ↓	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00		

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"Tai Hu" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
KUNSHAN	52	16,000.	24,000.	8,000.	12,000.	4,000.	6,000.			
SOOCHOW	87	24,000.	32,000.	12,000.	16,000.	6,000.	8,000.	78,000.	46,000.	78,000.
WUSIH	129	40,000.	48,000.	20,000.	24,000.	10,000.	12,000.	78,000.	46,000.	86,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	48,000.	64,000.	24,000.	32,000.	12,000.	16,000.	78,000.	46,000.	
TANYANG	213	64,000.	80,000.	32,000.	40,000.	16,000.	20,000.	96,000.	56,000.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	72,000.	88,000.	36,000.	44,000.	18,000.	22,000.	106,000.	62,000.	
NANKING	312	72,000.	88,000.	36,000.	44,000.	18,000.	22,000.	106,000.	62,000.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	Wegt Lake Exp.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A ↑	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A D SUNGKIANG D A	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	23.55		7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A D KASHING D A	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16		6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A CHANGAN- D	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	D TSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	A HANGCHOW D ↓	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"West Lake" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
SUNGKIANG	45	16,000.	24,000.	8,000.	12,000.	4,000.	6,000.	78,000.	46,000.	
KASHING	99	32,000.	40,000.	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	78,000.	46,000.	78,000.
YEHZAH	126	40,000.	48,000.	20,000.	24,000.	10,000.	12,000.	78,000.	46,000.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	48,000.	64,000.	24,000.	32,000.	12,000.	16,000.	78,000.	46,000.	
HANGCHOW	190	48,000.	64,000.	24,000.	32,000.	12,000.	16,000.	78,000.	46,000.	86,000.

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